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Partch, M. M. F.
Die Bereitung einer Ausgabe von Schiller's Die Zerstörung von Troja

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INTRODUCTION.

Tho "Die Zerstörung von Troja" purports to be a translation of the second book of the Aeneid, it is not always a close translation. Sometimes the German omits a whole clause or even sentence of the Latin; or on the other hand, the German sometimes adds an extra clause or sentence to that of the Latin.

Every stanza of the German consists of eight lines, except CXXXV which has nine lines. Each of these stanzas represents variously from four to nine lines of the Latin text. There are 1081 lines in the German and but 804 in the Latin.

In general, the Latin lines tend to be longer than the German. The Aeneid is written in dactylic hexameter. Die Zerstörung von Troja is iambic and has, for the most part, five feet to each line, but sometimes as few as four, sometimes as many as six.

There is no end-rhyme in the Latin. In the German, every last syllable of a line has its rhyme-mate. Sometimes, as in XLVI and LI, the rhymes are poor. There is a great variety in the rhyme schemes. For instance, the first seven stanzas all have a different arrangement of the rhymes. The eighth, however, is like the second. The rhyme-schemes of these stanzas are as follows, the different letters represent-

ing different rhyme syllables:-

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
a	a	a	a	a	a	a
b	a	a	b	b	b	b
a	b	b	a	a	a	a
b	b	c	a	b	b	b
a	c	c	b	a	c	c
c	d	b	a	b	c	d
d	c	d	d	c	d	c
d	d	d	d	c	d	d

Throughout the poem, the scheme of the first half of the stanzas is more apt to be a b a b than anything else, and the greater variety is found in the scheme of the second half. Frequently, the two halves are linked together as in II, III, VI, and VII by introducing into the first half a rhymed syllable which appears in the second half. Sometimes there are only two rhyme syllables repeated over and over; more often, there are three or even four rhyme syllables in the eight lines.

The German order of words is more nearly the prose order than is the Latin. Words in unusual order for the sake of the meter cause very little trouble to the student of this German text, whereas in the Aeneid, the finding of the words that should go together, is often quite a task to a student, accustomed only to prose order.

It must be noted that Schiller does not use any quotation marks in this poem, tho he has many direct quotations.

The German language being more analytical and the Latin synthetical, a German preposition is frequently required to express a relation indicated in the Latin by the genitive or dative case.

I

Conticuere omnes intentique ora tenebant.
Inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto:
Infandum, regina, iubes renovare dolorem,
Troianas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
eruerint Danai, quaeque ipse miserrima vidi
et quorum pars magna fui.

Still war's, und jedes Ohr hing an Aeneens Munde,
Der also anhub vom erhabnen Pfühl:
O Königin, du weckst der alten Wunde
Unnennbar schmerzliches Gefühl!
Von Trojas kläglichem Geschick verlangst du Kunde,
Wie durch der Griechen Hand die thränenwerte fiel,
Die Drangsal' alle soll ich offenbaren,
Die ich gesehn und meistens selbst erfahren.

It was still and every ear hung on the words of Aeneas.
From his lofty couch, he began to speak:
"O, queen, thou awakest the unutterable painful feeling
of the ancient wound. Thou desirest knowledge of the doleful fate of Troy, how thru the hand of the Greeks, the lamented city fell. All that misery, which I have seen and have myself for the most part undergone, I shall disclose."

Quis talia fando
Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut duri miles Ulixi
temperet a lacrimis? et iam nox umida caelo
praecipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros
et breviter Troiae supremum audire laborem,
quamquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit,
incipiam.

Wer selbst ein Myrmidon und Kampfgenosz
Des grausamen Ulysz, erzählte thränenlos!
Und schon entflieht die feuchte Nacht, es laden
Zum Schlaf die niedergehenden Plejaden.
Doch treibt dich so gewaltige Begier,
Der Teukrer letzten Kampf und mein Geschick zu hören,
Sei's denn! wie sehr auch die Erinnrung mir
Die Seele schaudernd mag emporen!

Who, himself a Myrmidon and companion-in-arms of the fierce Ulysses, could narrate it without tears? The dewy night has already fled; the sinking Pleiades invite to sleep. Nevertheless, if such strong desire forces thee to hear of the last struggle of the Trojans and of my fate, let it be so, however much recollection may rouse to indignation my shuddering heart.

Fracti bello fatisque repulsi
ductores Danaum tot iam labentibus annis
instar montis equum divina Palladis arte
aedificant sectaque intexunt abiete costas;
votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur.
Huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim
includunt caeco lateri penitusque cavernas
ingentis uterumque armato milite complent.

Der Griechen Fürsten, aufgerieben
Vom langen Krieg, vom Glück zurückgetrieben,
Erbauen endlich durch Minervens Kunst
Ein Rosz aus Fichtenholz, zum Berge aufgerichtet,
Beglückte Wiederkehr, wie ihre List erdichtet,
Dadurch zu flehen von der Götter Gunst.
Der Kern der Tapfersten birgt sich in dem Gebäude,
Und Waffen sind sein Eingeweide.

The Greek princes, wasted away by the long war, driven back by fortune, erected by the aid of Minerva's art a horse, made from pine timber, standing like a mountain, to implore thereby through the favor of the gods a propitious return, as their trick had provided. The best among the bravest conceal themselves in the structure, and arms are its entrails.

Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,
nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis;
huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.
Nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenas.

Die Insel Tenedos ist aller Welt bekannt,
Von Priams Stadt getrennt durch wen'ge Meilen,
An Gütern reich, so lange Troja stand,
Jetzt ein verräterischer Stand,
Wo im Vorüberzug die Kaufmannsschiffe weilen.
Dort birgt der Griechen Heer sich auf verlasznem Sand.
Wir wähnen es auf ewig abgezogen
Und mit des Windes Hauch Mycenen zugeflogen.

Known to all the world is the island Tenedos, separated from the city of Priam by a few miles, rich in possessions so long as Troy stood; now a treacherous sea-shore where merchantmen sojourn in passing. There, upon the abandoned sand, the army of Greeks is concealed. We supposed it had forever fled away to Mycenas with a gentle breeze.

Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu:
panduntur portae; iuvat ire et Dorica castra
desertosque videre locos litusque relictum.
Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
classibus hic locus; hic acie certare solebant.

Alsbald spannt von dem langen Harme
Die ganze Stadt der Teukrier sich los;
Heraus sturzt alles Volk in frohem Jubelschwarme,
Das Lager zu besehn, aus dem sein Leiden flosz.
Dort, heiszes, wutenten der Myrmidonen Arme,
Hier schwang Achill das schreckliche Geschosz,
Dort lag der Schiffe zahlenlos Gedränge,
Hier tobete das Handgemenge.

Thereupon the entire city of the Teucrians is freed from its long grief. Forth rush all the people in joyous, exulting throngs to behold the camp from which its suffering flowed. There, it is said, raged the arms of the Myrmidons; here Achilles wielded his terrible arrows; yonder, thronged the innumerable ships; here raged the close fight.

Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae
et molem mirantur equi; primusque Thymoetes
duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
sive dolo seu iam Troiae sic fata ferebant.
At Capys et quorum melior sententia menti
aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona
praecipitare iubent subiectisque urere flammis
aut terebrare cavas uteri et temptare latebras.

Mit Staunen weilt der uberraschte Blick
Beim Wunderbau des ungeheuren Rosses,
Thymöt, sei's böser Wille, sei's Geschick,
Wünscht es im innern Raum des Schlosses,
Doch bang vor dem versteckten Feind
Rät Kapys an und wer es redlich meint,
Den schlimmen Fund dem Meer, dem Feuer zu vertrauen,
Wo nicht, doch erst sein Innres zu beschauen.

With astonishment, our surprised look lingers on the wondrous structure of the monstrous horse. Thymoetes, either by evil intent or because fate thus ordained, urged that it be set in the courtyard of the castle. Capys, however, and those who spoke honestly, afraid of the concealed enemy, advise us to entrust the evil invention to the sea, to the fire, or if not,at least to examine first its interior.

Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus,
Primus ibi ante omnis magna comitante caterva
Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce
et procul: 'O miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
Criditis avectos hostis aut ulla putatis
dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?

Die Stimmen schwankten noch in ungewissem Streite,
Als ihn der Priester des Neptun vernahm,
Laokoon, mit mächtigem Geleite
Von Pergams Turm erhitzt herunter kam.
Rast ihr, Dardanier? ruft er voll banger Sorgen,
Unglückliche, ihr glaubt, die Feinde sei'n geflohn?
Ein griechisches Geschenk, und kein Betrug verborgen?
So schlecht kennt ihr Laertens Sohn?

Still in uncertain strife rose the voices.
When the priest of Neptune, Laokoon, perceived it, as
he came excitedly with strong escort down from the citadel
of Troy, he called full of anxiety: "Are ye mad, Trojans?
Do ye,unhappy ones, believe that the enemy has fled away?
A Grecian present and no trick concealed? So little are
you acquainted with the son of Laertes?

Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,
aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros
inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri.
Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentis.'

Wenn in dem Rosse nicht versteckte Feinde lauern,
So droht es sonst Verderben unsern Mauern,
So ist es aufgetürmt, die Stadt zu überblicken,
So sollen sich die Mauern bucken
Vor seinem stürzenden Gewicht,
So ist's ein anderer von ihren tausend Ränken,
Der hier sich birgt. Trojaner, trauet nicht!
Die Griechen fürchte ich, und doppelt, wenn sie schenken.

If concealed enemies do not lurk within the horse,
then in some other way it threatens destruction to our
walls. It has been erected thus to survey the city; the
walls are to bow before its hurling weight. It is another
of their thousand tricks which is concealed here. Trojans,
trust not! I fear the Greeks, and doubly when they bring
gifts.

Sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam
inlatus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
Et si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,
impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,
Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.

Dies sagend, treibt er den gewalt'gen Speer
Mit starken Kräften in des Rosses Lende,
Es schüttert durch und durch, und weit umher
Antworten dumpf die vollgestopften Wände;
Und hätte nicht das Schicksal ihm gewehrt,
Nicht eines Gottes Macht umnebelt seine Sinne,
Jetzt hatte den Betrug sein Eisen aufgestört,
Noch stunde Ilium und Pergams feste Zinne.

Spesking thus, he vigorously thrusts his powerful
javelin into the loin of the horse. It vibrates
through and through, and the crammed walls sound
dully far around; and had not Fate hindered him,
had the power of a god not dimmed his intellect,
his javelin had now discovered the deception, and
still would Ilium and the proud battlements of
Pergama be standing.

Ecce manus iuvenem interea post terga revinctum
pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,
hoc ipsum ut strueret Troiamque aperiret Achivis,
obtulerat, fidens animi atque in utrumque paratus,
seu versare dolos seu certae occumbere morti.

Indessen wird durch eine Schar von Hirten,
Die Hände auf dem Rucken zugeschnürt,
Mit lärmendem Geschrei ein Jüngling hergeführt.
Der Jüngling spielte den Verirrten
Und bot freiwillig sich den Banden dar,
Durch falsche Botschaft Troja zu verderben,
Mit dreister Stirn, gefaszt auf jegliche Gefahr
Und gleich bereit zum Lügen oder Sterben.

Meanwhile a stripling, with his hands tied together
at his back, is lead in, with noisy clamor, by a crowd
of shepherds. The youth, with bold impudence, unafraid,
ready either to lie or to die, plays the role of a wanderer,
and voluntarily offers himself to the band for the sake of
destroying Troy by a false report.

Undique visendi studio Troiana iuventus
circumfusa ruit, certantque inludere capto.
Accipe nunc Danaum insidias et crimine ab uno
disce omnis.
Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus inermis
constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit,

Ihn zu betrachten, sammelt um und um
Die wilde Jugend sich aus Ilium,
Wetteifernd höhnt mit herbem Spotte
Den eingebrachten Fang die rachbegier'ge Rotte,
Und wehrlos bloszgestellt so vieler Feinde Grimm,
Fliegt er mit ängstlich scheuem Blicke
Die Reihen durch. Jetzt, Königin, vernimm
Aus einer Frevelthat der Griechen ganze Tücke!

To see him, the noisy Trojan youths gather from all sides. The vindictive horde vie with each other in scoffing with bitter ridicule at the captive; he, defenseless, exposed to the fury of so many enemies, looked, anxiously, timidly, upon the throng. Now, Queen, learn from his deceit all the treachery of the Greeks.

'Heu, quae nunc tellus,' inquit, 'quae me aequora possunt
accipere? aut quid iam misero mihi denique restat,
cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi
Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?'
quo gemitu conversi animi compressus et omnis
impetus. Hortamur fari,

Weh! ruft er aus, wo öffnet sich ein Port,
Wo thut ein Meer sich auf, mich zu empfangen?
Wo bleibt mir Elenden ein Zufluchtsort?
Dem Schwert der Griechen kaum entgangen,
Seh' ich der Trojer Hasz nach meinem Blut verlangen!
Schnell umgestimmt von diesem Wort,
Legt sich der wilde Sturm der Scharen,
Und man ermahnt ihn, fortzufahren.

'Alas,' he exclaims, 'what refuge is left, what retreat
remains for me, a wretch just now escaped from the sword
of the Greeks. Here, I see the hate of the Trojans who
crave my blood.' Moved by this speech, the turbulent
throng become quiet; they urge him to continue.

(Hortamur fari,) quo sanguine cretus
quidve ferat; memoret, quae sit fiducia capto.
Ille haec deposita tandem formidine fatur:
'Cuncta equidem tibi, rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor
vera,' inquit, 'neque me Argolica de gente negabo:
hoc primum; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem
finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque inproba finget.

Wes Stamms er sei, was ihn hiehergebracht,
Ihm Lebenshoffnung liesz, selbst in des Feindes Macht?
Soll er bekennen. Furcht und Angst verschwanden.
Was es auch sei, ruft er, dir, Kőnig, sei's gestanden!
Empfange den Beweis von Sinons Redlichkeit.
Ich leugne nicht, zum Volk der Griechen zu gehören.
Hat mein Verhängnis gleich dem Elend mich geweiht,
Zum Lügner soll es nimmer mich entehren.

He must confess, (they say) of what race he may be,
what has brought him hither, what leads him, even in the
hands of the enemy, to hope for life. Fear and anxiety
vanish. 'Whatever it may be,' he cries, 'to thee, O King,
let confession be made: receive the proof of the honesty
of Sinon. I will not deny that I belong to the race of the
Greeks. Even if my fate has consecrated me directly to misery,
it shall never disgrace me as a liar.'

Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad auris
Belidae nomen Palamedis et incluta fama
gloria, quem falsa sub proditione Pelasgi
insontem infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
demisere neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent,
illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum
pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.

Trug das Gerücht vielleicht den Namen und die Thaten
Des groszen Palamed zu deinem Ohr,
Der, boschaft angeklagt, weil er den Krieg miszraten,
Sein Leben durch der Griechen Spruch verlor,
Den sie im Grabe schmerzlich jetzt beklagen?
Mit diesem hat, er ist mir anverwandt,
Seit dieses Krieges ersten Tagen
Der dürft'ge Vater mich nach Asien gesandt.

Has rumor, perhaps, borne to thy ear the name
and deeds of the great Palamedes, who, maliciously
accused because he had advised against the war,
lost his life by decree of the Greeks,- whom
in the grave, they now grievously bewail? With
him,- he was related to me - my poor father
had sent me to Asia in the first days of this
war.

Dum stabat regno incolumis regum-que vigebat
conciliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
gessimus; invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi
(haud ignota loquor) superis concessit ab oris,
adflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam
et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici.

So lange Palamed der Herrschaft sich erfreute
Und in dem Rat der Könige mit sasz,
Stand ich geehrt und glücklich ihm zur Seite.
Doch das verging, als ihn Ulyssens Hasz,
Wer kennt den Schwätzer nicht? dem Orkus übergeben.
Da flosz in Trauer hin mein unbemerktes Leben,
Und der verhaltnen Rache Schmerz
Zernagte still mein wundes Herz.

As long as Palamedes enjoyed the authority
of kings and was in their counsel, I stood at his
side, honored and prosperous. However that
passed away when the hatred of Ulysses - who does
not know the babbler? - sent him to Hades. My
unnoticed life then ran along in grief and the
pain of repressed vengeance gnawed silently at
my wounded heart.

Nec tacui demens et me, fors si qua tulisset,
si patrios umquam remeassem victor ad Argos,
promisi eltorem et verbis odia aspera movi,
Hinc mihi prima mali labes, hinc semper Ulixes
criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces
in vulgum ambiguas et quaerere conscius arma.

Weh mir, dasz ich sie nicht verschwieg,
Zu laut zu seinem Rächer mich erklärte,
Wenn einst ein Gott aus diesem Krieg
Siegreiche Heimkehr mir gewährte!
Mit eitler Rede weckt' ich schweren Groll.
Seitdem ermüdete, mir Feinde zu erwecken,
Ulysses nicht und wuszte rachevoll
Mit immer neuen Ränken mich zu schrecken.

Woe to me that I did not suppress it! Too openly, I announced myself as his avenger, if sometime a god should grant me safe return from this war. With idle speech, I roused serious resentment. From that time, Ulysses has not grown weary of stirring up enemies for me, and revengefully, has known how to terrify me with his tricks, ever new.

Nec requievit enim, donec, Calchante ministro,-
sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo
quidve moror, si omnis uno ordine habetis Achivos
idque audire sat est? iam dudum sumite poenas;
hoc Ithacus velit et magno mercentur Atridae?

Auch ruht er nimmermehr, bis Kalchas - doch warum
Mit widrigem Bericht fruchtlos die Zeit verlieren?
Verurteilt alle, die ihn führen,
Der Name Grieche schon in Ilium,
Wohlan, so würgt mich ohne Schonen!
Das wird dem Ithaker willkomme Botschaft sein,
Das wird die Söhne Atreus' hoch erfreun,
Und herrlich werden sie's euch lohnen.

Likewise, he nevermore rests till Calchas - yet
why with unpleasant news uselessly waste the
time? The Greek name certainly has already
condemned all who bear it in Ilium. Come on,
then choke me, without mercy. That will be
welcome news to the Ithacan; that will greatly
delight the sons of Atreus, and they will reward
you magnificently.

Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere causas,
ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae.
Prosquitur pavitans et fieto pectore fatur:
'Saepe fugam Danai Troia cupiere relicta
moliri et longo fessi discedere bello
(fecissentque utinam!)

Ohn' Ahnung des Betrugs, der aus dem Griechen spricht,
Steigt unsre Meugier, ihm den Aufschlusz abzufragen,
Und er, mit schlau verstelltem Zagen,
Vollendet so den täuschenden Bericht:
Oft, spricht er, war der Wunsch lebendig bei dem Heere,
Der langen Kriegesnot sich endlich zu entziehn,
Von Troja heimlich zu entfliehn.
O, dasz es doch geschehen wäre!

Without suspicion of the deceit which speaks
out of the mouth of the Greek, our curiosity
moves us to inquire of him the explanation, and
he with craftily feigned hesitation finishes his
deceitful statement. "Often", he says, "the desire
was strong among the multitude to escape from the long
misery of war, to flee away secretly from Troy.
O, that it had happened!

saepe illos aspera ponti
interclusit hiems et terruit Auster euntis;
praecipue, cum iam hic trabibus contextus acernis
staret ecus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.
Suspensi Eurypylum scitantem oracula Phoebi
mittimus, isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat:

Stets hinderten die frohe Wiederkehr
Der rauhe Süd und das empörte Meer.
Dies Rosz von Fichtenholz stand längst schon aufgetürmet
Als, vom Orkan gepeitscht, die finstre Luft gestürmet.
Verlegen sendet man zuletzt Eurypylus,
Zu fragen an des Schicksals Throne,
Nach Delphi zu Latonens Sohne;
Der kommt zurück mit diesem traur'gen Schlusz:

The harsh south wind and the raging sea
continually postponed the joyous return. This horse
of pine had been erected for a long time when the
dark air rages as if whipped by the hurricane.
Perplexed, at last, they send Eurypylus to Delphi
to the son of Latona to inquire at the throne of
fate. He returns with this sad decision:

"Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa,
cum primum Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras;
sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litan dum
Argolica." Vulgi quae vox ut venit ad auris,
obstipuere animi, gelidusque per ima curcurrit
ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.

Mit Blut erkauftet ihr die Herfahrt von den Winden,
Und eine Jungfrau fiel an Deliens Altar;
Mit Blut allein könnt ihr den Rückweg finden,
Ein Grieche bringe sich zum Todesopfer dar.
Eiskalte Angst durchlief die zitternden Gebeine,
Als in dem Lager diese Post erklang,
Und jedes Auge fragte bang,
Wen wohl der Zorn der Gottheit meine?

"With blood ye bought of the winds your arrival hither;
and at the altar of Apollo a virgin sank. Only with
blood, can ye find the way back. Under these circumstances
a Greek should present himself as a sacrificial victim."
Ice-cold fear ran thru the trembling limbs as this news
resounded in the camp and anxiously every soul asked whom
the anger of the deity would deem a fitting sacrifice.

Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina divum
flagitat. Et mihi iam multi crudele canebant
artificis scelus et taciti ventura videbant.
Bis quinos silet ille dies tectusque recusat
prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti.

Jetzt risz Ulysz mit lärmendem Geschrei
Den Seher Kalchas in des Heeres Mitte
Und dringt in ihn mit ungestümer Bitte,
Zu sagen, wessen Haupt zum Tod bezeichnet sei?
Schon lieszen viele mich, mit ahnungsvollem Grauen,
Des Schalks verruchten Plan und mein Verderben schauen.
Zehn Tage schlieszt der Priester schlau sich ein,
Um keinen aus dem Volk dem Untergang zu weihn.

Now, Ulysses pulled the seer Calchas into the midst of the army with noisy outcry and with impetuous entreaty importunes him to say whose head might be marked for death. Many had already caused me to see with foreboding horror the atrocious plan of the knave and my ruin. For ten days, the priest craftily locks himself up in order not to dedicate one of the people to destruction.

Vix tandem magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus
composito rumpit vocem et me destinat arae.
Adsensere omnes et, quae sibi quisque timēbat,
unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere,
Iamque dies infanda aderat; mihi sacra parari
et salsae fruges et circum tempora vittae.

Zuletzt, als könnt' er dem beredten Flehn
Ulyssens nicht mehr widerstehn,
Läszt er geschickt den Namen sich entreiszen
Und zeichnet mich dem Mördereisen.
Man stimmt ihm bei, und froh sieht jeder die Gefahr,
Die alle gleich bedroht, auf Einen abgeleitet.
Der Unglückstag ist da, die Binde schmückt mein Haar,
Man streut das Mehl, das Opfer ist bereitet.

Finally, as if he could no longer oppose the eloquent prayers of Ulysses, he cleverly allows the ordained name to be wrung from him, and brands me for the murderer's steel. The people defer to him and each one gladly sees the danger which threatened all alike diverted to one alone. The unlucky day is here. The band adorns my hair. They scatter the meal. The victim is prepared.

Eripui, fateor, leto me et vincula rupi
limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva
delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.
Nec mihi iam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi
nec dulcis natos exoptatumque parentum,
quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent
effugia et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt.

Ja, da entrisz ich mich dem Tod, zerbrach die Bande
Und harrete des Nachts in eines Sumpfes Rohr,
Bis die Armee, wenn sie zum Vaterlande
Vielleicht sich eingeschifft, vom Ufer sich verlor.
Nie werd' ich, ach! die Heimat mehr begrüszen,
Nie Vater, Kinder mehr in diese Arme schlieszen,
Und mein Entrinnen rächt vielleicht die Wut
Der Danaer an diesem teuren Blut.

Then indeed I snatched myself from death, broke in pieces the fetters and waited the night thru in a reedy swamp until the army disappeared from the shore as if they had embarked, perhaps, for the fatherland. Alas, nevermore will I greet my native country, never more clasp my father, my children in these arms, and on their precious blood, the rage of the Greeks takes vengeance, perhaps, for my escape.

Quod te per superos et conscia numina veri,
per si qua est quae restat adhuc mortalibus usquam
intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum
tantorum, miserere animi non digna ferentis'.
His lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro.

Und nun, bei allen himmlischen Dämonen,
Die in des Herzens tiefste Falten sehn,
Wenn Treu' und Glaube noch auf Erden irgend wohnen,
Lasz so viel Leiden dir zu Herzen gehn!
Hab' du Erbarmen mit dem Unglücksvollen,
Der, was er nicht verschuldete, erfuhr!-
Wir sehen jammernd seine Thränen rollen,
Es siegt in uns die Stimme der Natur.

And now by all the heavenly spirits which see
into the deepest recesses of the heart, if fidelity
and faith still dwell anywhere on earth, let so
much suffering touch thy heart. Have compassion
on the unfortunate, who suffered what he did not
merit." We pitying see his tears roll down.
The voice of nature in us conquers.

Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levari
vincla iubet Priamus dictisque ita fatur amicis:
'Quisquis es, amissos hinc iam obliviscere Graios;
noster eris, mihique haec edissere vera roganti:
quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? quis auctor?
quidve petunt? quae religio aut quae machina belli?'

Sogleich läszt Priamus der Hände Band ihm lösen
Und spricht ihm Trost mit milden Worten ein.
Du bist, spricht er, ein Danaer gewesen;
Wer du auch seist, hinfort wirst du der Unsre sein,
Und jetzt lasz Wahrheit mich auf meine Fragen hören:
Warum, wozu das ungeheure Rosz?
Wer gab es an? Warum so riesengrosz?
Zu welchem Brauch? Sprich! Welchem Gott zu Ehren?

Immediately Priam has the fetters of his hands loosened and comforts him with kindly words. "You have been a Greek", he says, "whosoever you may be, henceforth you will be ours. And now let me hear the truth in answer to my questions. For what reason, why this monstrous horse? Who suggested it? Why so colossal? For what use? For the honor of what god?"

dixerat. Ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasga
sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas:
'Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum
testor numen', ait, 'vos, arae ensesque nefandi,
quos fugi, vittaeque deum, quas hostia gessi.

Er sprach's und jener Bösewicht gewandt
In jeder List, Pelasger im Betrügen,
Hebt himmelan die losgebundne Hand.
Dich, ruft er, ew'ges Licht, dich, Rächer aller Lügen,
Dich, Opferherd, dem ich durch Flucht entrann,
Dich, frevelhafter Stahl, den Mordgier auf mich zückte,
Dich priesterliches Band, das meine Schläfe schwückte,
Euch ruf' ich jetzt zu Zeugen an.

He spoke and that scoundrel, adroit in every trick,
a very Greek in matters of deceit, raises heavenwards
his freed hands: "O, thou everlasting light", he
calls, "thou altar from which I escaped, thou
malicious steel which lust for blood turned upon
me, thou sacerdotal band which adorned my brows,
I invoke ye all as witnesses.

fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere iura,
fas odisse viros atque omnia ferre sub auras,
si qua tegunt, teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.
Tu modo promissis maneas servataque serves
Troia fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.

Von jeder Pflicht, die mich an Griechen band,
Erklär' ich mich auf ewig losgezählet.
Für Sinon gibt's hinfort kein Vaterland,
Ich mache laut, was ihre List verhehlet.
Gedenke du nur deines Wortes, Fürst,
Und schone, Troja, den, der Rettung dir geschenket,
Ist's anders wahr, was du jetzt hören wirst,
Und wert, dasz man es überdenket.

From every obligation which bound me to the Greeks, I declare myself forever free. Henceforth, for Sinon there is no fatherland. I will divulge what their stratagem concealed. Only remember, prince, and do thou, O Troy, save him who gives thee deliverance, if what you will now hear is also true in other particulars and worthy of your consideration.

Omnis spes Danaum et coepti fiducia belli
Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixes
fatale adgressi sacrato avellere templo
Palladium, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
corripuere sacram effigiem manibusque cruentis
virgineas ausi divae contingere vittas,
ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
spes Danaum, fractae virēs, aversa deae mens.

Von jeher barg im Krieg mit Ilium
Minervens Schutz der Myrmidonen Schwäche;
Doch seit Ulysz, der Schalk, und Diomed, der Freche,
Der Göttin Bild aus ihrem Heiligtum
Zu reiszen sich erkühnt, die Hüter zu durchbohren,
Der Jungfrau Stirne selbst mit mordbefleckter Hand
Verwegen zu berühren, schwand
Der Griechen Glück dahin, ging ihre Kraft verloren.

At all times in the war with Troy, the care of Minerva concealed the weakness of the myrmidons. Yet since the time that Ulysses, the rogue, and Diomedes, the audacious, dared to drag the image of the goddess from her sanctuary, to stab the keeper, to touch insolently with murder-stained hand the very face of the virgin, the luck of the Greeks dwindled,- their strength was lost.

Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris.
Vix positum castris simulacrum: arsere coruscae
luminibus flammae arrectis, salsusque per artus
sudor iit, terque ipsa solō (mirabile dictu)
emicuit parmamque ferens hastamque trementem.

Auf immer war Athenens Gunst entwichen,
Bald zeigte sich in fürchterlichen
Erscheinungen der Göttin Strafgericht.
Kaum steht das Bild im Lager still, so blitzen
Die offnen Augen, and die Glieder schwitzen,
Und dreimal scheint (entsetzliches Gesicht!)
Die Göttin sich vom Boden zu erheben
Und Schild und Lanze schütternd zu erbeben.

Forever had the favor of Pallas vanished. Soon the judgment of the goddess was shown in frightful phenomena. Hardly does the statue come to a stand in the camp when the open eyes flash, the limbs perspire, and three times,- frightful sight! - the goddess seems to start up from the ground and trembling to shake her shield and spear.

Extemplo temptanda fuga canit aequore Calchas
nec posse Argolicis exscindi Pergama telis
omina ni repetant Argis numenque reducant,
quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.

Ein Gott gebeut jetzt durch des Sehers Mund,
Auf schneller Flucht die Heimat zu gewinnen,
Denn nimmer fallen durch der Griechen Bund,
So spricht das Schicksal, Pergams feste Zinnen
Sie hätten denn aufs neu' der Heimat Strand berührt,
In wiederholter Fei'r die Götter zu befragen,
Zum alten Heiligtum das Bild zurückgetragen,
Das sie auf krummen Schiffen weggeführt.

Now the deity thru the mouth of the seer, orders
them to gain the homeland in swift flight, for
at no time will the firm battlements of Troy
fall thru the Grecian league. Thus fate speaks,
ordering them, if they would again reach the
shores of their native country, to question the
gods with renewed solemnities and to carry back
to its old sanctuary the statue which they had
carried off to the curved ships.

Et nunc quod patrias vento petiere Mycenas
arma deosque parant comites pelagoque remenso
inprovisi aderunt; ita digerit omina Calchas.
Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso
effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem
roboribus textis caeloque educere iussit,
ne recipi portis aut duci in moenia posset
neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.

Jetzt zwar sind sie nach Argos heimgefahren,
Doch führt sie Kalchas bald mit neuen Kriegerscharen
Und Göttern furchtbarer zurück. Dies Rosz
Ward aufgetürmt, den Zorn der Pallas zu versöhnen,
Und nicht umsonst seht ihr's so riesengrosz.
Es sollte der Kolosz das enge Thor verhöhnen,
Nie sollt' euch der Besitz des Wunderbilds erfreun,
Nie sollt' es eurer Stadt den alten Schutz erneun.

Now, indeed, they have gone home to Argos, yet Calchas is to lead them back soon, more to be dreaded, with a new host of warriors and with new deities. This horse was erected to appease the wrath of Pallas and you behold it built so huge for a special purpose. The Colossus was intended to mock at the narrow gate, never was the possession of the wondrous statue to delight you, never should it revive its long-established protection of your city.

nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,
tum magnum exitium (quod di prius omen in ipsum
convertant!) Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum;
sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
ultro Asiam magno Pelopea an moenia bello
venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes.'

Denn wagtet ihr's, Minervens Heiligtum
Mit Frevlerhänden zu versehren,
So traf der Göttin Fluch ganz Ilium.
(Möcht ihn ein Gott auf ihrer Häupter kehren!)
Doch hättet ihr mit eigner Hand
Dies Rosz in eure Stadt gezogen,
So wälzte Asien zu uns des Krieges Wogen,
Und weh dann über Griechenland!

For if you should venture to injure with sacriligious hand the sacred horse of Minerva, then the curse of the goddess falls upon all Troy. (May a god turn it rather upon their heads!) Yet if you, with pious hand, had drawn this horse into your city, then Asia would roll the waves of war towards us and then woe throughout the land of the Greeks."

Talibus insidiis periurique arte Sinonis
credita res, captique dolis lacrimisque coactis,
quos neque Tydides nec Larissaeus Achilles,
non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.

Von dieser Lügen schlau gewebten Banden
Ward unser redlich Herz umstrickt;
Der Zweifel wird in jeder Brust erstickt:
Die dem Tydiden männlich widerstanden,
Die der thessalische Achill nicht zwang,
Nicht zehenjähr'ge Kriegeslasten,
Nicht das Gewühl von tausend Masten,
Weint ein Betrüger in den Untergang.

By the craftily woven fetters of these lies were our honest hearts ensnared. Doubt was stifled in every breast. Those who boldly opposed Diomedes, those whom the Thessalian Achilles did not conquer, those whom neither the burdens of a ten-year war nor the bustling throng from a thousand ships had conquered,- these an imposter wept into their destruction.

Hic aliud maius miseris multoque tremendum
obicitur magis atque inprovida pectora turbat.
Laocoon ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos
sollemnis taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
(horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
incumbunt pelago pariterque ad litor tendunt.

Jetzt aber stellt sich den entsetzten Blicken
Ein unerwartet schrecklich Schauspiel dar.
Es stand, den Opferfarren zu zerstücken,
Laokoon am festlichen Altar.
Da kam (mir bebt die Zung' es auszudrücken)
Von Tenedos ein gräszlich Schlangenpaar,
Den Schweif gerollt in fürchterlichem Bogen,
Dahergeschwommen auf den stillen Wogen.

But now an unexpected frightful sight presents itself to our horrified gaze. Laocoon was standing at the festive altar, about to cut up the sacrificial bullock. Then - my tongue trembles on uttering it - there came swimming from Tenedos, on the calm waves, a monstrous pair of serpents, their tails curved in horrible arches.

pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta iubaeque
sanguineae superant undas, pars cetera pontum
pone legit sinuatque inmensa volumine terga.
Fit sonitus spumante salo, iamque arva tenebant,
ardentisque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni
sibiba lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.

Die Brüste steigen aus dem Wallenbade,
Hoch aus den Wassern steigt der Kämme blut'ge Glut,
Und nachgeschleift in ungeheurem Rade
Netzt sich der lange Rücken in der Flut;
Laut rauschend schäumt es unter ihrem Pfade,
Im blut'gen Auge flammt des Hungers Wut,
Am Rachen wetzen zischend sich die Zungen,
So kommen sie ans Land gesprungen.

Their breasts rise out of the sea-bath. The bloody glow of their combs rises high from out the water and trailing along in huge coils, their long backs are wet in the billows; loudly rushing, foam the waves in their path; in their cruel eyes blazes the rage of hunger; their hissing tongues brush against their jaws. Thus they approach springing onto the land.

Diffugimus visu ex sangues. Ille agmine certo
Laocoönta petunt, et primum parva duorum
corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
implicat et miseros morsu depascitur artus.

Der blosze Anblick bleicht schon alle Wangen,
Und auseinander flieht die furchtentseelte Schar.
Der pfeilgerade Schusz der Schlangen
Erwählt sich nur den Priester am Altar.
Der Knaben zitternd Paar sieht man sie schnell umwinden,
Den ersten Hunger stillt der Söhne Blut;
Der Unglückseligen Gebeine schwinden
Dahin von ihres Bisses Wut.

Already, the mere sight has blanched every cheek,
and the thoroughly frightened crowd are fleeing
in different directions. The rush of the
snakes, swift as an arrow, chooses only the
priest at the altar. They are seen to coil
quickly around the two quivering boys. The blood
of the sons appeases the first hunger. The remains
of these unfortunate ones shrink from the rage of
their bite.

post ipsum auxilio subeuntem et tela ferentem
corripiunt spirisque ligant ingentibus et iam
bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
terga dati superant capite et cervicibus altis.

Zum Beistand schwingt der Vater sein Geschlosz;
Doch in dem Augenblick ergreifen
Die ungeheu'r ihn selbst, er steht bewegunglos,
Geklemmt von ihres Leibes Reifen;
Zwei Ringe sieht man sie um seinen Hals und noch
Zwei andre schnell um Brust und Hüfte stricken,
Und furchtbar überragen sie ihn doch
Mit ihren hohen Hälsen und Genicken.

The father brandishes his javelin to call for help.
However, at that instant, the monsters sieze him.
He stands, motionless, close pressed by the coils
of their bodies. They are seen to knit two coils
around his neck and still two more, quickly, around
his breast and hips, and for all that, they tower
frightfully above him with their lofty necks and
napes.

Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos
perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno,
clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit,
qualis mugitus, fugit cum saucius aram
taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim.

Der Knoten furchtbares Gewinde
Gewaltsam zu zerreiszen, strengt
Der Arme Kraft sich an; des Geifers Schaum besprengt
Und schwarzes Gift die priesterliche Binde.
Des Schmerzens Höllenqual durchdringt
Der Wolken Schosz mit berstendem Geheule,
So brüllt der Stier, wenn er, gefehlt vom Beile
Und blutend, dem Altar entspringt.

He, by the strength of his arms, strives violently to break the frightful winding of the knot. The froth of venom and dark poison besprinkles his priestly band. The hell-torment of his pain pierces the clouds with a splitting howl. Thus bellows a bull when, missed by the hatchet and bleeding, he escapes from the altar.

At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones
diffugiunt saevaeque petunt Tritonidis arcem
sub pedibusque deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.
Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
insinuat pavor, et scelus expendisse merentem
Laocoönta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur
laeserit et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.

Die Drachen bringt ein blitzgeschwinder Schusz
Zum Heiligtum der furchtbarn Tritonide;
Dort legen sie sich zu der Göttin Fusz,
Beschirmt vom weiten Umkreis der Aegide.
Entsetzen bleibt in jeder Brust zurück,
Gerechte Büszung heiszt Laokoons Geschick
Der frech und kühn das Heilige und Hehre
Verletzt mit frevelhaftem Speere.

A rush, quick as lightning, brings the dragons
to the sanctuary of dread Minerva. Yonder at
the feet of the goddess, they lie, sheltered by the
wide circle of her aegis. Horror fills every breast.
The fate of Laocoon is called a fitting punishment
because he boldly dares to violate with wicked lance,
the sacred holy structure.

Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum orandaque divae
numina conclamant.
Dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
Accingunt omnes operi pedibusque rotarum
subiciunt lapsus et stuppea vincula collo
intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros
feta armis.

Zum Tempel, ruft das Volk, mit dem geweihten Bilde!
Und flehet an der Göttin Milde!
Sogleich strengt jeder Arm sich an,
Die Mauer wird geteilt, die Stadt ist aufgethan,
Und auf der Walze künstlichen Wogen
Rollt es dahin, von Strängen fortgezogen;
Verderbenträchtig schwanger mit dem Blitz
Der Waffen, rollt's in Priams Königssitz.

"To the temple, with the consecrated image," cry
the people, "and implore mercy of the goddess."
At once, every arm is exerted; the wall is broken
thru, the city is opened up, and upon the artificial
wave of the roller, it glides along, dragged on by
ropes. Pregnant with evil, pregnant with the
flash of weapons, it rolls into Priam's palace.

Pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent;
illa subit mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi.
O patria, o divum domus Ilium et incluta bello
moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;

Und hoch beglückt, den Strang berührt zu haben,
Der es bewegt, begleiten Jungfrauen und Knaben
Mit heil'gen Liedern die verehrte Last.
O meine Vaterstadt, so reich an Siegeskronen!
O heil'ges Land, wo so viel Götter thronen!
In deiner Mitte steht der fürchterliche Gast.
Viermal hat es am Eingang still gehalten,
Und viermal klang das Erz in seines Bauches Falten.

And young maidens and boys, extremely happy in
having touched the rope which moved it, escort
the honored burden with sacred songs. O my
native city, so rich in crowns captured by the
victor, O sacred land where so many deities reign,
in thy midst stands the fearful guest. Four times,
at the entrance, motionless it stopped and four times
in the folds of its paunch, rang the brazen weapons.

instamus tamen inmemores caecique furore
et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.
Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
ora dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris;
nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

Uns warnt es nicht! Von wütender Begierde
Verblendet, setzten wir die unglückschwangre Bürde
Beim Tempel ab. Apollos Orakel spricht
Weissagend aus Kassandrens Munde,
Es spricht von Trojas letzter Stunde;
Wir glauben selbst der Gottheit nicht.
Von festlich grünen Laub musz jeder Tempel wehen,
Und Morgen ist's um uns geschehen!

This warns us not. Blinded by frenzied desire,
we set down the burden, pregnant with misfortune,
at the temple. The oracle of Apollo speaks out
of the mouth of Cassandra, prophesying the last
hours of Troy. We believe not even the deity.
We - foolish ones - have to deck every temple with
festive green, and - tomorrow we are undone.

Vertitur interea caelum, et ruit Oceano nox
involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucri
conticuere; sopor fessos complecitur artus.
Et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
a Tenedo tacitae per amica silentia lunae.

Indessen wandelt sich des Himmels Bogen,
Und Nacht stürzt auf des Meeres Wogen,
Mit breitem Schatten hüllt sie Land und Hain
Und den Betrug der Myrmidonen ein.
An Trojas Mauern fängt es an zu schweigen,
Der Schlummer spannt die müden Glieder los;
Da naht, den Mond allein zum stillen Zeugen,
Der Griechen Flotte sich von Tenedos.

Meanwhile, the vault of heaven turns, and night
rushes from the waves of the sea. With its
broad shadow, it envelops land and forest, and
conceals the deceit of the Myrmidons. Along
the walls of Troy, it begins to be quiet, slumber
relaxes the weary limbs. Then with only the moon
for silent witness, the Greek fleet approaches
quickly from Tenedos.

litora nota petens, flammas cum regia puppis
extulerat, fatisque deum defensus iniquis
inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
laxat claustra Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras
reddit ecus laetique cavo se robore promunt.

Geleitet von dem Feuerbrande,
Der aus dem königlichen Schiffe blitzt,
Dringt sie hinan zum wohlbekannten Strande
Und von der Götter Grimm beschützt,
Eröffnet Sinon still den Bauch der Frichte;
Gehorsam gibt das aufgethane Rosz
Die Krieger von sich, die sein Leib verschlosz,
Und hocherfreut entspringen sie zum Lichte.

Lighted by the firebrand which flashes from the royal ship, the fleet presses forward to the well-known strand. Then guarded by the fury of the gods, Sinon secretly opens the body of the pine-structure. The horse, when opened, submissively gives forth the warriors whom its body concealed, and they, highly delighted, escape forth to the light.

Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces et dirus Ulixes
demissum lapsi per funem Acamasque Thoasque
Pelidesque Neoptolemus primusque Machaon
et Menelaus et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.
Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam;
caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnis
accipiunt socios atque agmina conscia iungunt.

Herab am Seile gleiten schnell die Fürsten
Thessandrus, Sthenelus, Machaon, Akamas;
Ihm folgt mit Blicken, die nach Blute dürsten,
Ulysz, Neoptolem, drauf Thoas, Menelas,
Zuletzt Epeus, der das Rosz gefugt;
Sie stürzen in die Stadt, die Wein und Schlaf besiegt;
Die Wachen würgt ihr Stahl, indes schon die Genossen,
Durchs Thor eindringend, zu den Fürsten stoszen.

Down along the rope, quickly slide the princes, Thessandrus,
Sthenelus, Machaon, Acamas, then, in order, with looks that
thirst for blood, Ulysses follows, then Neoptolemus, next
Troas, Menelaus, and lastly Epeos who had built the horse.
They rush into the city which wine and sleep have overcome;
their steel slaughters the sentinels, while their comrades,
breaking in thru the gate, have already made their way to
the chiefs.

Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
incipit et dono divum gratissima serpit.
In somnis ecce ante oculos maestissimus Hector
visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus.

Schon neigte aus der Götter Hand
Des ersten Schlummers Wohlthat sich hernieder
Und schlosz mit süszem Zauberland
Die kummerschweren Augenlider.
Da sah ich Hectors Schattenbild
Im Traumgesichte mir erscheinen,
In tiefe Trauer eingehüllt,
Ergossen in ein lautes Weinen.

Already from the hand of the gods, the favor
of sweet slumber had bowed down and closed,
with bands of sweet magic, my weary eyelids,
heavy with grief. Then in a vision I saw the
ghost of Hector, enveloped in profound grief,
breaking forth into a loud weeping.

raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento
pulvere perque pedes traiectus lora tumentis,
-Ei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli
vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignis,

So wie ihn einst durch des Skamanders Feld
Des rauhen Siegers Zweigespann gerissen,
Von blut'gem Staub geschwarzt und mit durchbohrten Füszen,
Ihr Götter, wie von Schmach entstellt!
Der Hektor nicht mehr, der, gleich einem Gotte
In des Peliden Rüstung heimgekehrt,
Den Feuerbrand von der Trojaner Herd
Geschleudert hatte in der Griechen Flotte,

Just as once, thru the field of Scamander, the
span of the rough victor had dragged him,
blackened with bloody dust, and with pierced feet,
ye gods, how disfigured by outrage! No more
the Hector who like a god returns home in the
armor of Achilles, who had hurled firebrands from
the Trojan hearth upon the Grecian fleet,

squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crinis
vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
accepit patrios! ultro flens ipse videbar
compellare virum et maestas expromere voces:

Den Bart befleckt, der Locken schönes Wallen
Gehemmt von blut'gem Leime, stand er da,
Den Leib besät mit jenen Wunden allen,
Die Trojas Mauer ihn empfangen sah.
Den hohen Schatten zu besprechen,
Gebietet mir des Herzens feur'ger Drang;
Die Wange brennt von heiszen Thränenbächen,
Und von den Lippen flieht der Trauerklang.

His beard stained, his beautiful waving locks
matted with blood, his body covered with all
the wounds which the Trojan walls saw him
receive. The passionate impulse of my heart
commands me to address the noble shade. My
cheeks burn with hot torrents of tears, and
from my lips escapes the sorrowful sound.

'O lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,
quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus, Hector, ab oris
exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
defessi aspicimus!

O Trojas Hoffnung, die uns nie betrogen,
O du, nach dem das Herz geschmachtet hat!
O sei willkommen, Licht der Vaterstadt!
Warum und wo hast du so lang verzogen?
So viele Kämpfe muszten wir bestehn,
Von so viel Not und Herzensangst ermatten,
So viel geliebte Leichname bestatten
Eh dich die Freunde wiedersehn!

"O, hope of Troy, who never deceived us, O thou
for whom the heart has longed, be thou welcome,
welcome, light of my native city! Why and
where hast thou delayed so long? We, wearied
by so great misery and anguish of heart, have
been obliged to fight so many combats, to bury
so many beloved corpses before thy friends see
thee again!

quae causa indigna serenos
foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?'
Ille nihil nec me quaerentem vana moratur,
sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens

O sprich, und welche Frevel durft' es wagen,
Der Augen sonnenheitern Schein
Mit Blut und Staub unwürdig zu entweihn?
Was sollen diese Wundenmäler sagen?
Doch keinen Laut verlor der Geist,
Des Fragers eitle Neugier zu vergnügen
Bis unter tief geholten Odemzügen
Ein schweres Ach der Zunge Band durchreiszt.

O speak, and say what wickedness permitted them to dare unworthily to violate with blood and dust the glory of thy eyes, bright as the sun? What should these scars tell?" However, the ghost uttered no sound to satisfy the idle curiosity of the questioner, till amidst deep-drawn sighs a heavy 'Alas!' tears asunder the fetters of his speech.

(The original MS. contains the 135 stanzas complete.)

NOTES.

The notes as given here are such as would be required for pupils who have had two years of German.

The omission of "e" in "es" and in "en" of the infinitive endings (as in sehn, flehn, stehn) is so frequent that it has not been mentioned in the notes. Sometimes Schiller indicated this omission by an apostrophe, but frequently he did not indicate it, never indicating an omission in the infinitive. He used or omitted the "e" according to the requirements of the meter.

The case of proper nouns is usually given the first time each occurs, and always if there is any difficulty in determining the case. The meanings of proper nouns are given in the vocabularies of places and of persons.

Abbreviations for Notes.

abs., absolute.

acc., accusative.

adj., adjective.

adv., adverb.

cf., compare.

dat., dative.

disc., discourse.

fem., feminine.

fut., future.

gen., genitive.

Germ., German.

H. & L., Ham and Leonard.

indir., indirect.

infin., infinitive.

impers., impersonal.

ll., lines.

mas., masculine.

neut., neuter.

nom., nominative.

p., page.

part., participle.

perf., perfect.

pl., plural.

plup., pluperfect.

p. p., past participle.

pred., predicate.

pres., present.

pret., preterite.

pron., pronoun.

ques., question.

s., singular.

trans., translate, translating, translation.

subj., subjunctive.

voc., vocative.

wk., weak.

NOTES.

Stanza I. 1.1. Aeneens: gen. s.

1.2. Der: to be translated as a demonstrative.

1.5. Trojas: gen. s.

1.6. Griechen: gen; pl.

1.8. gesehen: understand an omitted habe. For meter, the personal forms of the auxiliaries haben and sein are often omitted in dependent clauses. With erfahren also understand habe.

II. 1.1. Myrmidon: nom. s.

1.2. erzählte: dubitative subjunctive, indicating that the speaker doubts the statement or considers it impossible.

1.3. und: omit this in trans. schon entfleht: the pres. with schon is used for action beginning in the past and continuing into pres. time. Trans. as perf. es laden: here "es" is an anticipatory subject. The verb agrees with the real subject, Plejaden.

1.4. Plejaden: nom. pl.

1.5. treibt: the inverted order indicates a conditional clause without the use of "wenn". Cf. a similar but less usual English usage as "Were I a bird, I would fly to thee."

1.6. Jenkrer: gen. pl.

1.7. sei: "let it be so". Hortatory subj. expressing a command. denn: is to be omitted in trans. Literally it means "this being so", and serves as a summary of the preceding conditional clause. mir: the dat. dependent on the verb of the sentence indicates the possessor.

III. 1.1. Griechen: gen. pl.

1.3. Minervens: gen. s.

IV. 1.1. Jenedos: in apposition with Insel. Geographical names following general terms are not declined (H.and L.).

1.2. Priams: gen. s.

1.3. Troja: nom. s.

1.6. birgt.sich: "is concealed". The reflexive is frequently used with force of a passive. Griechen: gen. pl.

1.7. abgezogen: supply hat or hätte. cf. I, 1. 8.

1.8. Mycenan: acc. s. zugeflogen: supply hat or hätte as with abgezogen, 1.7.

V. 11.1-2. spannt...sich los: "is freed" cf. IV, 1.6.

1.2. Teukrier: gen. pl.

1.5. Myrmidonen: gen. pl.

1.6. Achill: nom.

VI. 1.3. Thymöt: nom. sei...sei: either a potential subj., or an indeterminate condition.

1.4. wünscht: supply an infinitive such as "sein" or "stehen".

1.6. Kapys: nom. s. redlich: adv.

VII. 1.2. ihn: "it", mas. referring to Streite. Neptun: gen. s.

1.3. Laokoon: nom. in apposition with Priester.

1.4. Pergams: gen. s.

1.5. Dardanier: voc. voll: governs gen.

1.6. sei'n: = seien. The omission of both medial and final "e" is very common in poetry. Sei'n is subj. of indirect discourse with glauben.

1.8. Laertes: gen.

VIII. ll. 2,3,4,6. so: after conditional clauses, the German frequently uses a "so" which is often better omitted in English trans., or which may sometimes be translated by "then". Verderben: an infinitive used as neut. noun.

1.7. sich birgt: cf. IV. 1.6. Trojaner: voc.

1.8. Griechen: acc. pl.

IX. ll.5-6. hätte...gewehrt and (hätte) umnebelt: are conditions in a contrary to fact condition in past time,

and hence are pluperfect subj.

1.7. hätte...aufgestört: plup. subj. because conclusion of a contrary to fact condition in past time.

1.8. stünde: obsolete for stände, pret. subj. of conclusion in the contrary to fact condition. This conditional sentence, beginning in 1.5. has two conditions and two conclusions, all in past time, except this second conclusion, which is in the pret. to show present contrary to fact conclusion because the view point changes here.
Ilium: nom. Pergams: gen. s.

X. 1.2. die Hände....zugeschnürt: acc. abs.

1.6. Troja: acc. s.

1.8. Lügen and Sterben: infinitives used as neut. nouns.

XI. 1.3. wetteifernd: pres. part.

1.4. eingebrachten: p.p. used as wk. adj.

1.7. Königen: Here Aeneas addresses Queen Dido, to whom the whole tale contained in this poem is told. Only here and in stanzas I, II, LXV and LXXXIX is she thus addressed.

1.8. Griechen: gen. pl.

XII. 1.3. Elenden: an adj. used as a noun and hence capitalized. It is in apposition with mir.

1.4. dem: relative attracted into the case of its antecedent (mir). Omit in trans.

1.5. verlangen: an infinitive used with sehen, to be trans. in Eng. by pres. part.

XIII. 1.1. sei: subj. of indir. ques. Note that the following clauses in same construction are indicative.

1.4. was...auch: trans. "whatever". Auch gives an indefiniteness to wer, was, or wo.

1.5. Sinons: gen.

1.7. hat: cf. II. 5.

XIV. 1.2. Palamed: gen.

1.3. angeklagt: p. p. modifying der.

ll. 6-8. hat...gesandt: subject is Vater.

1.7. seit: to be construed with Tagen.

1.8. der...Vater: article to be trans. as a possessive. Asien: dat.

XV. 1.1. so lange (wie): German usually omits the wie in such a comparison. Palamed: nom.

1.3. ihm: dat. used instead of poss. adj. modifying Seite.

1.4. Ulyssens: gen.

1.5. Orkus: dat. Übergeben: supply hatte. cf. I. 1.8.

XVI. l.l. sie: "it" as the reference is to Rache of previous stanza.

l.4. gewährte: pret. subj. in a future less vivid condition.

l.5. eitler: = eiteler. The "e" of stems ending in "el" and "er" is often dropped before case-endings consisting of "e" and a consonant.

l.6. seitdem: gives force of a perfect to both ermüdete and wusste.

l.7. Ulysses: nom.

ll.7-8. wuszte...zu: with zu, wissen means "to know how to".

XVII. l.l. Kalchas: nom.

l.2. verlieren: exclamatory infinitive.

l.3. verurteilt: with this, construe Name (l.4) as the subject and alle as object.

l.4. Grieche: nom. s. in apposition with Name. Ilium: dat. s.

l.5. würgt: 2d pl. of imperative. Schonen: infinitive used as neut. noun.

l.6. Ithaker: dat.

l.7. Atreus: gen. s. erfreun: the "e" of infinitive ending omitted for sake of meter.

XVIII. l.l. Griechen: dat. s.

1.8. doch: here, as frequently, untranslatable. geschehen wäre: plup. subj. of unfulfilled wish in past time.

XIX. 1.3. schon: gives force of a plup. to stand.

1.5. Eurypylus: nom.

1.7. Delphi: dat. Latonens: gen. s.

XX. 1.2. Jungfrau: Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon, had been sacrificed at Aulis because an orable had declared her death necessary to obtain a favorable wind to take them to Troy. Deliens: gen. s.

1.4. Grieche: nom. subject of bringe, which is either potential subjunctive or hortatory.

1.8. meine: subj. of indir. ques.

XXI. 1.1. Ulysz: nom.

1.2. Kalchas: acc. in apposition with Seher.

1.4. zum: note that article is required here with an abstract noun. sei: subj. of indir. ques.

1.5. schon: gives plup. force to the pret. liessen.

1.7. Tage: acc. of extent of time.

1.8. Untergang: eupheumistic for "death".

XXII. 1.1. könnt: = könnte (cf. VII. 1.6.) pret. subj. in a contrary to fact condition, pres. time. dem: dat. with widerstehen.

1.2. Ulyssens: gen.

1.3. läszt: conclusion is not considered as contrary to fact, hence indicative is used.

1.6. bedroht: understand "hatte" as the personal verb. cf. I. 1.8.

11.7,8. Binde...Mehl: before sacrifice, the temples of the victim were bound with fillets and salted meal sprinkled on his head.

XXIII. 1.2. des Nachtes: genitives of meteorological time, a time of day. Rohr: trans. as plural.

1.4. eingeschift: supply hatte.

XXIV. 1.3. Treu': = Treue, shortened for meter.

1.8. es: anticipatory of the real subject,- Stimme.

XXV. 1.1. läszt...lösen: often lassen with the infinitive means to "cause something to be done". Then the infinitive has a passive force and lassen may often be trans. by "have" and the infinitive by a passive perf. part., as here, "has loosened". Priamus: nom.

1.3. Danaer: nom. s.

1.4. wer...auch: cf. XIII. 1.4. seist (seist cf. VII. 1.6.): subj. of an indeterminate condition.

1.6. warum, wozu: emphatic repetition of the same idea.

1.8. Ehren: infin. used as neut. noun.

XXVI. 1.1. er sprach's: to be trans. "thus he spoke".

1.2. Pelasger: nom. s. in apposition with Böse-wicht.

1.3. losgebundne: = losegebundene, two "e's" being omitted in this one word for sake of meter.

XXVII. 1.3. gibt's: "there is", used to make an indefinite statement.

1.4. mache: pres. tense for fut.

1.6. Troja: here Sinon addresses the city in an apostrophe.

XXVIII. 1.2. Minervens: gen.

1.3. Ulysz...Diomed: both nom. These Grecians stole from Troy the palladium without the protection of which Troy must fall. Freche: wk. adj. used as a noun.

1.8. ging...verloren: idiom for "was lost".

XXIX. 1.1. Athenens: gen.

1.4. so: to be trans. as "when".

XXX. 1.1. gebeut: obsolete for gebietet.

1.5. hätte beruhrt: subj. contrary to fact.

1.7. Bild: It is supposed that it was necessary to carry the palladium, stolen from Troy, back to Troy from Greece and that a new start had to be made for the purpose of restoring the palladium.

XXXI. 1.1. Argos: dat. s.

1.2. führt: pres. for fut.

1.6. 1.7. sollte ... soll' soll': pret. subj. in indirect discourse, as Calchas is supposed to be quoting what the Grecians said when they built the horse.

XXXII. 1.1. wagtet: pret. subj. in a future less vivid condition.

1.3. traf: conclusion is in the indicative as an actual fact, tho the conditional clause is fut. less vivid. Ilium: acc.

1.4. möcht' = (möchte. VII,1.6.) pret. subj. of wish unfulfilled in the pres.

1.5,6. hättet ... gezogen: pluperfect subj. of a contrary to fact condition in past time, tho the conclusion wälzte, 1.7, is pret. subj. because it is future less vivid. Note that both the conditional sentences in this stanza is a mixed condition.

1.7. wälzte: pret. subj.- a less vivid fut. condition.

1.8. weh: used here with value of noun (tho not capitalized), object of wälzte.

XXXIII. 11.4-5. die .. die: nom. of the rel. referring to a general antecedent (omitted) which would be object of weint, 1.8.

1.5. Achill: nom. s.

11.6-7. Kriegeslasten ... Gewühl: subjects of "zwangen" and "zwang", to be supplied.

XXXIV. 1.1. aber: when postpositive often has the force of "however", tho not necessarily.

1.3. es: anticipates the real subject Laokoon, 1.4.

1.5. mir: dat. of pers. pronoun used with the verb instead of a poss. adj. modifying Zung.

1.6. Tenedos: dat.

1.7. den Schweif gerollt: acc. abs. The German idiom often uses the sing., as in Schweif, where the English would require the plural.

XXXV. 1.4. netzt sich: Trans. as passive. Rücken: singular for plural, as in XXXIV, 1.7.

1.8. gesprungen: "The past participle of a verb of motion is used with kommen to designate the manner of coming. The English construction here requires the pres. participle." (H. & L.)

XXXVI. 1.1. bleicht schon: pres. with force of a perfect.

1.5. sieht man: has force of a passive.

XXXVII. 1.4. Liebes: singular for plural. Cf.XXXIV.1.7.

XXXVIII. 1.6. Schosz: had better be omitted in the English trans.

XXXIX. 1.2. Tritonide: gen. s.

1.6.Laokoons: gen. s.

1.7. der ... verletzt: relative clause with causal force. Hehre: adj. used as a noun.

XL. 1.2. flehet an: imperative.

1.4. wird geteilt: is a true passive, but ist aufgethan is merely an apparent passive.

1.5. Walze: some mechanical device for rolling the horse along.

XLI. 1.1. berührt zu haben: "at having touched".

11.4-5. Vaterstadt ... Land: apostrophe.

XLII. 1.3. Apolls: gen.

1.4. Cassandrens: gen.

1.7. ist geschehen: a perf. to be trans. by an Eng. future.

XLIII. 1.4. Myrmidon: gen. pl.

1.7. den Mond: acc. abs.

XLIV. 1.1. geleitet: modifies sie, 1.3.

1.3. sie: "it" or "they" (the people within). The grammatical reference is to Flotte of XLIII.

XLV. Note that all the proper names in this stanza are nom.

1.6. die: acc.

11.7-8. schon ... stoszen: has value of a perfect.

XLVI. 11.1-2. neigte ... hernieder: has force of a perfect on account of the schon. cf. XLV. 11.7-8.

1.5. Hektors: gen.

1.6. erschienen: an infinitive used instead of a participle with the verb sehen. cf. XII. 1.5.

XLVII. 1.1. Skamanders: gen. s.

1.2. gerissen: understand an omitted "hatte".

1.5. Hektor: nom. subject of an understood verb. gleich: governs the dat.

1.6. Peliden: gen. s.

1.7. Trojaner: gen. pl.

XLVIII. 11.1-3. den Bart:... schones Wallen ... den Lieb: acc. absolutes. Wallen: infin. used as a noun.

1.3. allen: note its position.

XLIX. 1.3. sei: imperative.

L. 1.1. sprich: imperative. In this stanza, Aeneas seems to have forgotten that Hector's body had been mistreated at death, but remembers him only in his manly beauty.

LI. 1.1. with fort: understand "gehen". Gottinsohn: Aeneas was the son of Venus and Anchises.

1.5. Priams: gen.

1.6. wär .. (ge)wendet: a conditional clause (II.1.5.) in a contrary to fact condition, past time, hence pluperf. subj. In poetry the ge of the participle is sometimes dropped. "It (ge) was formerly used or omitted as a special prefix to the participle without any traceable rule, and has only in modern times become fixed in its nearly invariable accompaniment." (Whitney)

1.8. hätte vollendet: conclusion of the contrary to fact, past time, condition.

LII. 1.2. nimm: imperative of nehmen.

1.3. Ilium: acc.

1.6. eigner: = eigener. cf. XVI. 1.5.

1.7. Vesta: gen.

LIII. 1.1. hört man: equivalent to a passive. Heulen: infinitive used as neut. noun.

1.4. Anchisens: gen.

LIV. 1.5. Der Schweiss: i.e. the ploughed fields. des Schnitters Freude: i.e. the mature crops, ready to harvest.

LV. 1.1. Danaer: nom. pl.

1.4. Vulkan: here the name of the god of fire is used for the fire itself.

1.5. Deiphobus': gen. s. Names of persons ending in an s-sound often form gen. sing. by adding apostrophe.

1.6. wird: pres. for perf. on account of schon, 1.4. Ukalegons: gen. s., modifying an omitted "Burg".

1.8. wider: Note that the separable prefix is not placed at end of sentence where it would be expected, but, with loose construction, before an adverbial phrase.

LVI. 1.2. Achaiers: gen. s.

1.4. edle: = edele. cf. XVI. 1.5.

1.7. will: condition. cf. II. 1.5.

1.8. stirb: pres. for fut. die Waffen: acc. abs.

LVII. 1.2. Apoll: gen. The genitive s. is omitted from the name of a person if the name is preceded by an article (H. & L.) vorübereilen: infin. used instead of a participle with sehen. cf. XII. 1.5.

1.6. Panthus: vocative.

LVIII. 1.1. der Tage: gen. pl. letzter: nom. s. Trans. "the last of the days".

1.3. gab: used instead of war as it has a more indefinite and vague force. Troy is thot of as even now being non-existent. es: the subject of gab, inverted because of adverb einst, preceding the verb. Teukrer: obj. of gab. Trans. "Once there were Trojans". cf. the Latin "Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium."

1.5. Zeus: nom. s.

1.8. seiner That: a sort of genitive of specification by analogy with the Greek genitive of specification.

LIX. 1.3. Mycene: dat.

1.4. andre: = andere. cf. XVI. 1.5.

LX. 1.1. aufgefodert: = aufgefordert.

1.7. Epyt: acc. s.

1.8. Ripheus': gen. s. cf. LV. 1.5.

LXI. 1.1. Dymas: ... Hypanis: acc. s., objects of beseelen, of which Triebe is the subject.

1.2. Mygdons: gen. s. Chorōbus: nom. s.

1.3. Kassandra: acc. s.

LXII. 1.2. Herzen: vocative, or nom. subj. of gewichen sind.

1.3. 's: = es, stands for the clause gewichen sind, and

is not to be translated.

LXIII. 1.5. geht's: impersonal construction instead of "sie gehen", literally, "there is a going" = "the path leads".

LXIV. 1.7. selbst: preceding the noun it intensifies, means "even". (H. & L.)

1.8. liegen: Trans. the infin. with sehen, as an Eng. pres. participle. cf. XII. 1.5.

LXV. 1.1. glaube: addressed to Dido. cf. XL. 1.7.

1.2. schrecklichst: is nom. subj. of getrunken (hat). Trans. "the most horrible of nights". cf. LVIII. 1.1.

LXVI. 1.2. Androgeos: nom. s.

1.4. Trägen: wk. form of adj. used as noun.

LXVII. 1.7. Androgeos: nom. s.

1.8. es: anticipatory of subject Klingen.

LXVIII. 1.3. Siegen: infin. as neut. noun.

1.7. wäre ... erlaubt: dubitative subjunctive, indicating doubt on the speaker's part as to whether any means would be wrong against the enemy. cf. "All's fair in love and war."

LXIX. 1.1. er spricht's: cf. XXVI. 1.1.

1.2. Androgeos: dat. of separation.

1.8. ohne unsern Gott: By putting on Grecian shields, the Trojans had lost the protection of their own deities and had not gained the protection of the Grecian deities, since the gods themselves discover the ruse.

LXX. 1.4. schon: changes pres. tense of fliehn to an English perfect.

1.5. Bord der Schiffe: repetition. Omit "der Schiffe" in trans.

1.7. schmeichle: hortatory subj.

LXXI. 1.1. selbst: cf. LXIV. 1.7. Tritoniens: gen.s.

1.2. Kassandra: acc.

1.4. schliefen: Trans. as a participle with sehn.

1.7. Chorœbus': cf. LV. 1.5.

LXII. 1.5. herabgeflogen: "With gehen or kommen, the past participle is trans. by English infin. in -ing." Ball.

1.8. verwechselt: understand "hatten".

LXXIII. 1.1. sterbenden: participle declined wk. and used as noun.

1.3. Dolopen: gen. pl.

1.4. Ajax: dat. s. Atriden: nom. pl.

1.7. Titans: gen. s.

1.8. es: anticipates the subject Grund.

LXXIV. 1.4. zurückekehren: pres. infin. with sehen. cf. LXIV. 1.8.

LXXV. 1.1. Peneleus: dat. s.

1.2. Chorŏbus: nom. s.

1.3. es: anticipates the subject Ripheus.

1.7. Panthus: voc. Could the deities be softened toward mortals by taking Panthus from life to be with them?

LXXVI. 1.1. 's: anticipates the dasz-clauses of lines 3-6, and is untranslatable. Trümmer: again the figure of apostrophe.

1.4. entzogen: supply "habe" or "hat".

1.5. war: inversion indicates condition.

1.8. Iphyt ... Pelias: nom. subjects of folgt, 1.7.

LXXVII. 1.5. Ungestüm: adj. used as noun.

LXXVIII. 1.7. Zuflucht: nom. subject of an omitted ist, or else in apposition with the general idea of the earlier part of stanza.

LXXIX. 1.4. Dardanier: gen. pl.

LXXX. 1.2. Thüren: nom., subject of führten, 1.1.

1.3. deren: gen. pl. of relative. Trans.: "Thru whose never yet discovered hinges".

1.4. sich verlieren: reflexive for passive.

1.6. Andromacha: nom. s.

LXXXI. 1.1. er: "it", referring to Gang in LXXX. 1.7.

1.2. segenleeren: "unblessed" because the gods had forsaken Troy and fate had given the city to the Greeks.

LXXXII. 1.1. voll: this adjective usually has gen. or dat. (with or without von) but here it is used with the acc.

1.2. Fugen: properly means some kind of a joint or joining, but as a joining can't be "thrown"; trans. as "joists".

1.4. samt: = sammt.

LXXXIII. 1.2. Pyrrhus: nom. s.

LXXXIV. 1.1. Periphas: nom. s.

1.2. Automedon: nom. s.

1.3. Scyros': gen. s. Classical nouns ending in s may indicate the genitive by the apostrophe. The "youth of Scyros" came from the island where Achilles had been disguised as a girl to avoid being drawn into the war.

LXXXV. 1.2. Trojer: gen. pl.

1.3. Säle: pl. of Saal.

1.6. Ach: note the unusual use of an interjection as a noun.

LXXXVI. 1.4. Pyrrhus: nom.

LXXXVII. 1.7. Achilliden: acc. s.

1.8. stehn: trans. as participle. cf. XII. 1.5. Atriden: acc. pl.

LXXXVIII. 1.1. Hecuba: acc. s.

1.2. Priam: acc. s.

LXXXIX. 1.1. Fürstin: refers to Dido to whom Aeneas is telling the story. cf. XI. 1.7.

1.3. Trojens: gen. s. instead of the usual "Trojas".

1.5. so: to be trans. as "when".

XC. 1.2. Aethers: = Äthers.

1.6. Hecuba: nom. s.

XCI. 1.2. bewegen sich: for participle. cf. XII. 1.5.

1.5. wäre: pret. subj. in contrary to fact condition in pres. time, but by change of viewpoint, the conclusion helfen, 1.6., is considered as an actual fact and hence is put in the indicative. Hektor: nom. s.

XCII. 1.1. Sie sprach's: cf. XXXVI.

1.3. Pyrrhus': gen. s. For apostrophe, cf. LXXXIV.1.3.

1.4. Polit: nom. s.

1.8. Neoptolem: nom. s.

XCIII. 1.1. schon: gives force of perf. to the pres. hascht.

1.2. schweben: infin. for participle, XII. 1.5.

XCIV. 1.2. Erkuhnen: infin. used as neut. noun.

XCV. 1.2. gelogen: supply hast; literally: "whom thou hast invented as a father to thyself", but trans. "whom thou falsely hast said was thy father".

1.5. gezogen: supply hatte.

1.6. Hektors: gen.

1.8. Troja: acc.

XCVI. 1.5. geh: imperative. Pyrrhus: nom.

1.6. Achill: dat.

XCVII. 1.5. Priamus: nom. Troja: acc. brennen: infin. for partic. cf. XII, 1.5.

1.6. die: antecedent is Troja. ausgestreckt: supply a "hatte".

1.7. Rumpf: predicate noun with "er ist" understood.

XCVIII. 1.6. verschwunden: supply waren.

1.7. hatten den Sprung gethan: an idiom for "had made the leap".

XCIX. 1.1. uebrige: = übrige, an adjective used for a noun.

1.3. Vestas: gen.

1.4. Tyndars: gen. s. Helen was the reputed daughter of Tyndareus, king of Sparta, but was really daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the wife of Tyndareus.

1.5. Phrygien: gen. pl.

1.6. bang durch des Gatten strenges Strafgericht: she was afraid that her Grecian husband Menelaus, whom she had left for Paris ten years before, would take before would take his revenge on her.

1.7. Teukrier: gen. pl. She was justly in fear lest the Trojans might wreak their vengeance on her because her presence in the city was the cause of the war and of this night of blood and burning.

C. ll.3,4,6,7. setzte .. zöge .. sähe .. dürfte: pret. subj. in dubitative construction.

1.5. die Teukrer: acc. abs.

1.7. mit: an adv. here. mit ... begehen: "help to celebrate or participate in celebrating".

CI. 1.4. wird: force of this is felt with gerächt

and zugesendet, 1.5.

1.5. Schuldige: wk. adj. used as a noun.

Orkus: dat. s.

1.6. gezeiget: supply "hatte".

CII. 1.1. Göttin: nom. to an omitted "ist".

1.2. Jovis: gen. s. of Jupiter.

1.7. Gebärden:

CIII. 1.1. Askan: nom.

1.3. Kreusa: nom. in apposition with Weib.

1.4. Achaier: gen. pl. umfassen: supply hätte for a contrary to fact conclusion in past time with the condition implied in ohne mich: 1.5.

1.6. Helena: acc., subject with büssen.

1.7. Paris: acc.

CIV. 1.1. sei: hortatory subj.

1.2. Finsternis: poetic form for Finsterniss.

1.3. werde: hortatory subj.

1.7. Neptun: Neptun and Apollo had built the walls of Troy.

CV. 1.1. Skäethor: dat. Saturnia: acc.

1.2. Unbarmherzige: wk. adj. used as noun.

ll. 2,3,5,8. blinken ... winken .. blitzen .. leihn .. erhitzen: infinitives with siehst to be trans. as participle. cf. XII. 1.5.

1.4. Pergams: gen. s. Turm: all citadels and fortresses were sacred to Minerva. Tritonia: acc.

1.5. Gorgo: gen. s. It was on the centre of the shield.

1.7. Idas: gen. s. This is not the Mount Ida near Troy, but a mountain of Crete. Jupiter was brought up on Crete and a seat of his worship was there.

1.8. Kräfte: pl. to be trans. by singular.

CVI. 1.4. sie sprach's: trans. freely: "as she ceased". cf. XXVI. 1.1.

1.8. Ilium: nom., subject of sank.

CVII. 1.1. Schar: subject of zückt: 1.3.

CVIII. 1.7. Flehn = flehen, infin. used as noun.

CIX. 1.3. beszre: Note sz, instead of ss, because of omitted e.

1.4. war: inverted to indicate a condition. Zeus: dat.

1.6. einmal: Hercules had once taken and destroyed Troy. Then Laomedon and all his sons except Priam had been killed.

CX. 1.2. Anchises: dat.

1.3. sind: pres. for fut.

1.5. zieht: pres. for fut.

1.8. Jovis: gen. s. of Jupiter. geschlagen: supply "hat". Anchises was crippled by Jove's lightning because he boasted of having won the love of Venus.

CXI. 1.2. Dringen: infin. used as neut. noun.

1.3. Enkels: gen. modifying either an understood Dringen, or a Händeringen. Kreusens: gen.

CXII. 1.2. liesz: pret. subj., deliberative subj.

1.4. Jovis: gen. s.

1.5. beharrest: probably not a subjunctive form. A euphonic "e" is inserted for sake of the metre.

1.6. vereinige: subj. of indirect disc.

1.8. Neoptolem: nom. subject of naht, 1.7.

CXIII. 11.2-3. soll: Trans.: "am to".

CXIV. 1.3. geht's: impers. use instead of ich gehe.

1.4. Kleinen: wk. adj. used as noun. neigend: participle with adverbial use. Note that liegen is the usual infin. to be expected with sehen. XII. 1.5. It might have been expected that neigend and liegen would be in the same construction.

CXV. 1.3. als: "when", is not used in this meaning in pres. time except as here for a vivid historical pres. which has force of a past. Iubus: acc.

CXVI. 1.1. Askan: acc.

1.5. Zeus: voc.

1.6. anders: trans. not as an adv. here, but as equivalent to the genitive "eines and(e)ren".

CXVII. 1.1. Er spricht es: cf. XXVI. 1.11

1.4. Gestirn geflogen: "The past participle of a verb of motion is used with kommen to designate the manner of coming. The English construction requires the present participle." (H. & L.) This shooting star was considered a second sign of Jove's approval, the first being the unconsuming fire on the boy's head.

1.7. die Gegend: acc. abs.

CXVIII. 1.2. Anchises: nom. s.

1.4. sei: subj. of indeterminate condition.

1.5. gesandt: supply haben.

1.8. folge: pres. used for fut.

CXIX. 1.3. trage: pres. for fut.

1.5. teilen: pres. for fut.

1.7. Kreusa: nom.

CXX. 1.2. Crestempel: nom.

1.5. uns: reciprocal use of reflexive pronoun. Trans.: "each other".

1.7. dürfte: dubitative subjunctive.

CXXI. 1.4. Iulus: nom., subject of wird anvertraut.

1.8. Kreusens: gen.

CXXII. ll.2-4,5. blieb ... trieb .. machte: The verbs of 2d and 4th line are correlatives, but the main verb is in 5th line.

1.6. schauerte: supply "es" as the impers. subject.

CXXIV. 1.2. mir: dat. instead of poss. adj. with Sinn.

CXXV. 1.1. erst: "not until".

1.5. Olymp: dat.

1.6. Tellus': gen. s. Name of goddess used as common noun. cf. Vulkan in LV. 1.4. For apostrophe, see LXXXIV. 1.3.

CXXVI. 1.2. Iulus ... Anchises: both acc.

1.8. gält': pret. subj. of condition contrary to fact in present time.

CXXVII. 1.4. dasz: to be omitted in trans.

1.4. umgekehrt: supply "hat".

1.5. bedrohe: pres. subj. of indeterminate condition, or a pres. subj. of indirect ques. dependent on a "zu sehen" (understood with eilen).

CXXVIII. 1.2. Phönix ... Ulysz: nom.

1.3. Achaierm: dat. pl.

1.4. Junos: gen.

CXXIX. 1.5. als: cf. CXV. 1.3.

1.8. zu Berge steigt mein Haar: trans. this idiom by the English one: "my hair stands on end".

CXXX. 1.3. Qual: nom. understand either "ist" or a "sei" as dubitative subj.

1.7. Jovis: gen.

1.8. Olympus: gen.

CXXXI. 1.1. Flüchtling: in apposition with "du".

1.2. Hesperien: acc. Hesperia = western land. Italy was so called by the Greeks because it lay far to the west of Greece.

1.4. lyd'sche: The Tiber is called Lydian because it is the river of Etruria, a province which was settled, according to tradition, by emigrants driven by famine from Lydia in Asia Minor. Tiberstrom: nom.

CXXII. 1.2. jubeln: with sehen. Trans. as in XII.1.5.

1.3. Griechinnen: dat. pl.

1.4. Dardans: gen. Venus: gen.

1.5. Priams: gen.

11.7,8. leb wohl: = lebe wohl.

CXXIII. 1.3. war: understand "gegangen", tho the use of adv. "fort" makes its insertion unnecessary in the German.

1.5. will: Trans.: "am about to".

1.6. Berühren: infin. as noun.

1.8. Titans: gen. s.

CXXXIV. 1.7. sei: subj. of indeterminate condition.

CXXXV. 1.2. Idas: gen.

1.4. Achaier: nom., subject of hielt.

Names of People.

(The forms in parentheses are the different forms, other than the nominative, which occur in the text.)

Achaier (Achaiers, Achaiern), an Achaen or in general a Grecian. This race was reputed to be descended from Achaeus, the son of Xuthus and Creusa. Since it was the ruling race in the northern part of the Peloponnesus in heroic times, the Greeks, collectively, were often called Achaei or Achaeans.

Achill. Achilles, son of Peleus and the Nereid Thetis. He was king of Thessaly and hero of The Iliad. He was the bravest of the Greeks before Troy, but his quarrel with Agamemnon almost lead to the defeat of the Greeks. He slew Hector. His mother had dipped him in the river Styx to make him immortal, but she held him by the heel which thereby became vulnerable, and he fell at the Scean gate before Troy was taken.

Achilliden, son of Achilles, called either Neoptolemus or Pyrrhus.

Achiver, an Achive, a name used by the Latin writers for the Achaeans, and, like Achaeans often used to signify the whole Greek nation.

Aeneas (Aeneens), Aeneas, son of Venus and Anchises. After the capture of Troy, he collected a band of Trojans and after years of wandering settled in Latium and became the mythological ancestor of the Romans. He is the hero of the Aeneid.

Ajax, Ajax, the Lesser, son of Oileus, king of the Locrians. Next to Achilles, he was the swiftest-footed of the Greeks. He

violated Cassandra in Minerva's temple and was slain by the goddess. This Ajax must not be confused with Ajax the Great the son of Telamon, and brother of Teucer.

Akamas, Acamas, a Grecian hero at Troy.

Anchises, father of Aeneas. He was crippled by Jove's lightning because of his boast that he had won the love of Venus, mother of Aeneas. In beauty, he equalled the immortal gods. He was carried from burning Troy on the shoulders of Aeneas. He died in Sicily and was buried on Mt. Eryx.

Androgeos, a Greek hero at Troy.

Andromacha, Andromache, wife of Hector, and mother of Astyanax. After the fall of Troy, she was one of Pyrrhus' captives, and later became the wife of Helenus.

Apoll(Apollis), Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, and twin brother of Diana, god of music, light, oracles, archery and medicine.

Argier, an Argive, inhabitant of Argos, often used as name for all the Greeks.

Askan, Ascanius, son of Aeneas and Creusa, also called Julus. He founded Alba Longa. According to Vergil the Julian family was descended from him.

Athena (Athenens), Athene. She is supposed to have sprung full-grown from the forehead of Jupiter her father. She was the goddess of wisdom, and of the arts and sciences, and the Romans called her Minerva. In the Trojan war, she aided the Greeks.

Atreus, Atreus, king of Mycene, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Atriden, a son of Atreus, either Agamemnon or Menelaus.

Automedon, Automedes, charioteer of Achilles and armor-bearer

of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, after the death of the latter.

Chrobus, Coroebus, a young Phrygian, son of Mygdon, a suitor of Cassander in the last days of Troy.

Danaer (Danaern), a Danaan (Argive) or freely a Greek. The name was derived from Danaus, a king of Argos.

Dardanier, so-called because they were supposed to be descended from Dardanus. The Roman poets often used the name Dardanian for the Trojans. Aeneas led the Dardanians against the Greeks.

Dardan (Dardans), Dardanus, a son of Jupiter, and son-in-law of Teuser. He founded the city of Dardania in the Troad, near Troy. He was a mythical ancestor of the Trojans.

Deiphobus (Deiphobus') one of Priam's sons who married Helen, after the death of Paris and hence was specially hated by the Greeks.

Delien (Deliens), Delius, a surname of Apollo, so-called because he was born on the island of Delos.

Diomed, Diomede or Diomedes. He and Ajax the great, have each been called the bravest of the Greeks after Achilles. He went against Troy with eighty ships. He and Ulysses carried the palladium out of Troy.

Dolopen, the Dolopes, or Dolopians, a people of Thessalia who under Pyrrhus fought with the Greeks against Troy.

Dymas, a Trojan warrior, father of Hecuba.

Epeus, Epeos, a Greek, and builder of the Trojan horse.

Epyt, Epytus, a Trojan, a comrade of Aeneas.

Eurypylus, a Grecian leader at Troy.

Furie(Furien), a Fury, any one of the three sisters, the Furies, daughters of Earth or Night, goddesses of divine vengeance.

Gorgo, a Gorgon, any one of three sisters, daughters of Phorcus. In this poem, as usually, Gorgo is used for the sister Medusa, who had snakes for hair, and who turned all she looked on into stone. After Perseus slew her, he gave her head to Minerva who fixed it on her shield.

Grieche (Griechen) a Grecian.

Griechin (Griechinnen), a Greek woman.

Hektor (Hektors). Hector, oldest son of Priam, bravest of the Trojans, slain by Achilles and dragged around the walls of Troy.

Hekuba, Hecuba, wife of Priam.

Helena, Helen, daughter of Jupiter and wife of Menelaus of Sparta. She was stolen by Paris and carried off to Troy. The Trojan war was waged to recover her.

Hypanis, Hypanis, a Trojan.

Iphyt, Iphitus, a Trojan.

Ithaker, Ithacan, that is Ulysses, because his home was the island Ithaca in the Ionian Sea.

Juno (Junos), Juno, wife of Jupiter and queen of the gods. She favored the Greeks against the Trojans.

Jupiter or Jove, (Jovis) the father of the gods and the most powerful of all. He was the lord of heaven, and hence, god of rain, storms, thunder and lightning.

Julus, Iulus or Ascanius. See under Askan.

Kalchas, Calchas, a priest and seer of the Greeks who advised them on the trip to Troy and during the siege of Troy.

Kapys, Capys, A Trojan, companion of Aeneas, said to have given the name to Capua.

Kassandra (Kassandrens), Cassandra, a daughter of Priam, endowed by Apollo with prophetic gifts. A curse, that no one should believe her prophecies, went with the gift. She prophecied the fall of Troy. She was a captive of Agamemnon and was carried to Mycene after Troy fell.

Kreusa, (Kreusens, Kreusen), a daughter of Priam and Hector. wife of Aeneas and mother of Ascanias. She was lost on the night that Troy fell.

Laerten (Laertens), Laertes, king of Ithaca, and father of Ulysses.

Laokoon, (Laokoons), Laocoon, son of Priam . He was priest of Apollo and Neptune. He drove a spear into the wooden horse, and was destroyed with his two sons, by serpents, supposedly in punishment therefor.

Latona (Latonens), Latona, mother of Apollo and Diana.

Machaon, Machaon, a Grecian physician at the siege of Troy, son of Aesculapius, god of medicine.

Menelaus, Menelaus, brother of Agamemnon, and king of Sparta. He was the first husband of Helen whom Paris abducted.

Minerva(Minervens), Minerva, a Roman name for Pallas Athene. See under Athene.

Mygdon (Mygdons), father of Coroebus.

Myrmidon (Myrmidonen), Myrmidons, a tribe of Thessaly, subjects of Achilles.

Neptun, Neptune, god of the sea and brother of Jove and Pluto.

Neoptolem, Pyrrhus Neoptolemus, a Grecian, grandson of Peleus and son of Achilles. He was called Neoptolemus ("new to the war") because he did not take part in the war till after his father's death. After the Trojan war, he founded a kingdom in Epirus.

Palamed, Palamedes of Euboea, hated by Ulysses, because he had exposed Ulysses' pretence of madness and so compelled him to take part in the Trojan war. He was put to death by the Greeks as a result of the plotting of Ulysses.

Panthus, Panthus, priest of Apollo, slain at the fall of Troy.

Paris, son of Priam and Hecuba. He awarded the golden apple to Venus,who in consequence, aided him in carrying off Helen of Sparta, the most beautiful woman living. This brought on the Trojan war. Paris was slain by Philoctetes.

Pelasger, a Pelasgian, a name for the prehistoric inhabitants of Greece and of the Grecian islands. Hence, the name is used freely for all the Greeks. The name was derived from a mythical hero, Pelasgus.

Pelias, a Trojan wounded by Ulysses on the night of the destruction of Troy.

Peliden, a son or grandson of Peleus, that is either Achilles or Pyrrhus Neopolemus.

Peneleus, Peneleus, a leader of the Boetians and slayer of Coroebus.

Periphas, Periphas, a Grecian who was a companion of Pyrrhus at the fall of Troy.

Phonix, Phoenix, teacher and companion of Achilles in the Trojan war.

Phrygier, Phrygian or figuratively a Trojan since Troy was a small district of Phrygia.

Plejaden, the Pleiades, a constellation often called the"Seven Sisters", known in very early times, mentioned in the book of Job.

Polit, Polites, son of Priam killed before his parents' eyes by Pyrrhus.

Priam (Priams, Priamus), Priam, the king of Troy during its siege. On account of his advanced age he took no active part in the war. He was the husband of Hecuba and father of many sons and daughters, Paris, Hector, Cassandra etc. He was slain at the altar by Pyrrhus.

Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus Neoptolemus. See under Neoptolem.

Righeus, a Trojan, slain at Troy's fall.

Saturnia, Juno, the daughter of Saturn.

Sinon (Sinons), a Grecian spy who persuaded the Trojans to receive the wooden horse within the city walls.

Sthenelus, Sthenelus, a Grecian warrior, one of those in the Trojan horse. He was charioteer of Diomedes.

Tellus, the goddess Tellus or Earth.

Teukrer (Teukrier), Teucrian or Trojan, so-called because Teucer was an early king of Troy.

Thessandrus, Thessandrus, one of the Greeks in the wooden horse.

Thoas, a Grecian chief at Troy, one of those concealed in the horse.

Thymot, Thymoetes, a Trojan, who hated Paris because when an oracle had said that a child born on a certain day would cause the ruin of Troy, Priam had put to death the son of Thymotes and not his own son Paris, born on the same day.

Titan (Titans), a Titan, or the Sun-god.

Tritonia (Tritoniens), Minerva who according to the Egyptian story was born near Lake Triton in Africa.

Tritonide, Minerva. See under Tritonia.

Trojaner, a Trojan.

Trojer, a Trojan.

Tydiden, Diomedes, son of Tydeus. See under Diomedes.

Ulysz (Ulyssens), Ulysses, or in the Greek Odysseus, a Grecian, king of Ithaca. He was famed among the Greeks at Troy for his wisdom and craftiness. He was one of the Greeks in the wooden horse. With Diomedes, he carried the palladium out of Troy. He was the husband of Penelope and father of Telemachus. His wanderings after the fall of Troy are the subject matter of Homer's Odyssey.

Ukalegon (Ukalegons), a Trojan whose house was burned when Troy fell.

Vesta (Vestas), Vesta, daughter of Saturn, and goddess of the hearth and household. Fires were constantly kept burning in her honor by the Vestal virgins at the temple of Vesta.

Vulkan, Vulcan, son of Jupiter and Juno, and the Roman God of fire.

Zeus, Zeus, a Grecian name of Juriter. See under Juriter.

Argos, Argos, the capital of Argolis in the Peloponnesus, a city sacred to Juno.

Asien, Asia, a province in the western part of Asia Minor. From this district, the name gradually extended to the whole continent.

Delphi, a town on Mt. Parnassus in Central Greece. It was famed for its oracle of Apollo.

Griechenland, the country of the Greeks.

Ida (Idas), a mountain near Troy. On this mountain, Aeneas was born; at this mountain, he collected his friends after Troy fell.

Ilium, the Greek name for the city Troy. The exact location of this city cannot be determined but it was in northwestern Asia Minor near the Hellespont. It was founded by Ilus, son of Tros, and great grandson of Dardanus. After a ten-year siege, the city was captured by the Greeks thru the stratagem of the wooden horse. It was never restored after its destruction by the Greeks.

Lacedamon (Lacedamons), Sparta, the chief city of the Peloponnesus. The city is supposed to have been founded by Lacedaemon, son of Zeus, who married Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas, and named the city after his wife.

Mycene (Mycenen), Mycene or Mycenae, a city of Argolis in the Peloponnesus. It was the foremost city in Greece at the time of the Trojan war, and hence the name was used figuratively for Greece as a whole. There are many interesting ruins of great antiquity at Mycene.

Olymp (Olympus), Mt. Olympus in Thessaly, the residence of the gods. The name is also used for heaven.

Pergams, Pergamus or Pergamum, the citadel of Troy; or figuratively Troy.

Skamander (Skamanders), the ancient name of a river in the Troad. It rose in Mt. Ida and flowed into the Hellespont. It was perhaps identical with the Meander.

Skaerthor, the Scaean gate, the chief gate of the city of Troy. This gate faced the Grecian camp and was most exposed to attack.

Skyros, Scyros, and island in the Aegean, northwest of Euboea. On this island Achilles was concealed, disguised as a girl, before the Trojan war.

Tenedos, a small island in the Aegean, about five miles from the Trojan coast.

Troja (Trojas, Trojens), Troy, another name for Ilium.

Abbreviations used in Vocabulary.

acc., accusative.

adj., adjective.

adv., adverb.

aux., auxiliary.

comp., comparative.

conj., conjunction.

dat., dative.

dem., demonstrative.

f., feminine.

gen., genitive.

gen'ly, generally.

H., haben used as auxiliary for perfect tenses.

impers., impersonal.

indec., indeclinable.

indef., indefinite.

infin., infinitive.

insep., inseparable.

inter., interrogative.

interj., interjection.

irreg., irregular.

m., masculine.

n., neuter.

nom., nominative.

num., numeral.

p.p., past participle.

pass., passive.

pers., person, personal.

pl., plural.

poet., poetical.

pref., prefix.

prep., preposition.

pron., pronoun.

r., reflexive.

rel., relative.

S., sein used as auxiliary in perfect tenses.

sep., separable.

subj., subject.

sup., superlative.

wk., weak.

VOCABULARY

A

ABER, cong., but; adv., again, once more.

ABFRAGEN, wk., to inquire of.

ABJAGEN, wk., over-ride, rescue.

ABLEGEN, wk., to put off: pp. as adj., secluded, remote.

ABLEITEN, (ei, i, i), to divert, lead away.

ABRINGEN, (i, a, u), to wrestle, wrest something from one.

ABSCHIED, m., (-e), discharge, departure, leave.

--- NEHMEN, bid farewell.

ABSETZEN, wk., to set down, deposit.

ABTRAGEN, (a, u, a, trägt), to carry away, pull down, level.

ABZIEHEN, (zog, gezogen), to draw, pull, take off: S., retire, retreat.

ACH, interj., alas, ah: used as noun, woe.

ÄCHZEN, wk., to groan heavily.

AEGIDE, f., (wk.), aegis.

AHN, m., (-s or -en, -en), ancestor, grandfather.

ÄHNLICH, similar, like, resembling.

AHNUNG, f., (wk.), foreboding, presentiment.

AHNUNGSVOLL, bodeful, mistrustful.

ALL, all, every, whole: each, any.

ALLEIN, adj., alone: conj., but.

ALS, conj. in comparison, than, as: explanatory, as, such as.

ALSBALD, adv., as soon as, forthwith, thereupon, presently.

ALSO, adv., so, thus: conj., therefore.

ALT, (älter, ältest), old, ancient, long-established.

ALTAR, m., (-s, ä̈re), altar.

ALTER, n., age, old age.

ALTERTUM, n., (ẽr), antiquity.

AN, prep., (with dat., rest in: with acc., motion towards), at, on, upon, in, with, by means of, by reason of.

ANBAUEN, wk., r., to settle.

ANBLICK, m., look, view, sight, appearance.

ANBLICKEN, wk., to look at, view.

ANBRECHEN, (brach, gebrochen, bricht), to begin, dawn.

ANDACHT, f., (wk.), devotion.

ANDER, adj., other, else, second, next.

ANDERS, adv., otherwise, else, differently.

ANDRANG, m., congestion, crowd, press.

ANFÄCHELN, wk., to fan.

ANFANG, m., (-ä̈nge), commencement, beginning.

ANFANGEN, (a, i, a, fä̈ngt), to begin, be occupied with.

ANGEBEN, (e, a, a, -gi(e)bt), to begin to give.

ANGEL, m., (-), or f., (wk.), hinge, pivot.

ANGST, f., (pl., Ä̈ngste), anguish, anxiety, fear.

ÄNGSTLICH, uneasy, anxious, timid.

ANGESICHT, n., (ẽr), face, countenance, presence.

ANHEBEN, (e, o or u, o), to heave up or towards, begin.

ANKLAGEN, wk., to accuse.

ANRATEN, (a, ie, a, rä̈t), to advise, recommend.

ANRUFEN, (u, ie, u), to call to, invoke, implore.

ANSCHNALLEN, (wk.), to buckle on.

ANSCHWELLEN, (e, o, o, -schwilt), S., to swell.

ANSTRENGEN, (wk.), to force, strain: r., to strive.

to exert one's self, make every effort.

ANTWORTEN, wk., to answer, reply.

ANVERTRAUEN, wk., to confide, entrust to, give in charge.

ANVERWANDT, adj.,related, akin.

ANWEISEN, (ei, ie, ie), Inseр., wk., to assign, show, direct, appoint.

ARM, m., (-e), arm.

ARMEE, f., (wk.), army.

ASCHE, f., ashes.

ÄTHER, m., ether, sky.

ATHEM, m., breath, spirit.

AUE, f., (n.), fertile plain, meadow, pasture.

AUCH, conj. and adv., too, also, even, likewise.

AUF, prep. with dat., rest or motion in a place; on, upon, in, of, at, by: prep. with acc., motion to a place or change; on, in, of, at, by, to, for.

AUFBAUMEN, wk., to set up a web: r., to rear up.

AUFBLICKEN, wk., to look upwards.

AUFFANGEN, (a, i, a, fangt), to catch up, intercept.

AUFFO(R)DERN, to summon, challenge.

AUFGEBEN, (e, a, a, gibt), to surrender, abandon.

AUFHÖREN, wk., to cease, stop.

AUFLEBEN, wk.,S., to revive.

AUFLÖSEN, wk., to resolve, loosen, untie.

AUFRAFFEN, wk., r., to rise quickly, rouse oneself.

AUFREIBEN, (ei, ie, ie), to destroy.

AUFRICHTEN, wk., to set up, erect, found.

AUFSCHLUSZ, m., (-sses, ¨e), explanation, disclosure.

AUFSTEIGEN, (ei, ie, ie), S., to ascend, rise, mount.

AUFSTÖREN, wk., to rouse up, disturb, startle.

AUFTHUN, (u, a, a), to open, disclose.

AUFTÜRMEN, wk., to heap up, pile up.

AUGE, n., (-s, -n), eye, face, sight, person, soul.

AUGENLID, n., (-er), eyelid.

AUGENBLICK, m., (-e), movement, instant.

AUS, prep. with dat., out of, from, of, by, for, on, in:
aus uns werden, become of us.

AUSBREITEN, wk., to stretch, spread abroad, unfold.

AUSDRÜCKEN, wk., to press, squeeze out, express, utter.

AUSEINANDER, adv., asunder, apart, separated.

AUSERWÄHLEN, wk., to select.

AUSRUFEN, (u, ie, u), to proclaim, cry out, exclaim.

AUSSPRECHEN, (e, a, o, spricht), to pronounce, utter, express.

AUSSTRECKEN, wk., to reach out, hold out, extend.

AUSWEICHEN, (ei, i, i), to turn aside, avoid, shun, yield.

AUSZIEHEN, (ziehen, zog, gezogen), to draw out, take off.

AXT, f., (¨-xte), axe, hatchet.

B

BADEN, wk., r., to bathe.

BAHN, f., (wk.), path, road, track.

BALD, adv., soon, shortly, directly.

BAND, n., (¨-er), band, ribbon, tie, fetters, bonds.

BANDE, f., (wk.), band, company, gang, border.

BANG(E), (-er or bänger, -st or bängst), afraid, anxious.

BART, m., (¨-e), beard, comb.

BAUCH, n., (¨-e), belly, pauch.

BAUM, m., (¨-e), tree.

BEBEN, wk., to shiver, quake, thrill.

BEDROHEN, wk., to threaten, menace.

BEFLECKEN, wk., to defile, pollute, stain, spot.

BEFRAGEN, (wk. or a, u, a, -frägt), to question, examine.

BEGEHEN, (-gehen, -ging, begangen), to travel, visit, inspect, celebrate.

BEGEHR, m. and n., desire.

BEGIER, f., (wk.), eager desire.

BEGINNEN, (i, a, o), to begin, commence, do, undertake.

BEGLEITEN, wk., to accompany, escort, convoy.

BEGLEITER, n., (-), escort, attendant.

BEGLÜCKEN, wk., to make happy, bless; pp., blessed, prosperous, happy.

BEGRABEN, (a, u, a, gräbt), to bury, inter.

BEGRÜSZEN, wk., to greet, salute.

BEGÜNSTIGEN, wk., to favor, befriend.

BEHANGEN, adj., hung with.

BEHARREN, wk., to persevere, persist in, remain firm, insist upon.

BEI, prep. with dat., about, at, near, by, with, on, in presence of.

BEIDE, num. adj., both.

BEIL, n., (-e), hatchet.

BEISTAND, m., support, assistance.

BEISTEHEN, (e, a, a), (with dat.), to stand by, aid, succor.

BEISTIMMEN, wk., (with dat.), to assent to, agree with.

BEJAHRT, aged, stricken in years.

BEKENNEN, wk., (kennen, kannte, gekannt), to confess, admit, acknowledge; pp., known.

BEKLAGEN, wk., to lament, bewail, deplore.

BEKRÄFTIGEN, wk., to strengthen, confirm.

BELEHREN, wk., to advise, instruct.

BEREDEN, wk., to persuade, convince: pp., eloquent, talkative, convincing.

BEREIT, ready, prepared.

BEREITEN, (ei, i, i), to prepare, make ready.

BEREITS, adv., already.

BERG, m., (-e), mountain, hill.

BERGEN, (e, a, o, birgt), to save, secure, recover, conceal.

BERGESHEIDE, f., (wk.), mountain thicket, mountain heather.

BERICHT, m., (-e), report, information.

BERSTEN, (e, a or o, o), to burst, crack, split.

BERÜHREN, wk., to touch, concern.

BESÄEN, wk., to sow: p.p., besalt, sowed, strewn, studded.

BESCHÄFTIGEN, wk., to occupy, employ, keep busy, engage: p.p., busy, occupied with.

BESCHAUEN, wk., to view, behold, examine.

BESCHIRMEN, wk., to screen, protect, shelter.

BESCHLIESZEN, (ie, o, o), to close, conolude, determine on.

BESCHÜTZEN, wk., to protect, guard, defend.

BESEELEN, wk., to animate, enliven.

BESEHEN, (e,a, e, sieht), to look on, inspect, examine.

BESIEGEN, wk., to vanquish, overcome, conquer.

BESITZ, m., possession, property.

BESORGEN, wk., S., to take care of, be anxious about.

BESPRECHEN, (e, a, o, spricht), to bespeak, address.

BESPRENGEN, wk., to besprinkle.

BESTATTEN, wk., to convoy, bury.

BESTEHEN, (e, a, a), to undergo, endure, pass through.

BESTEIGEN, (ei, ie, ie), to ascend.

BESTIMMEN, wk., to decide, fix, appoint, allot to.

BESTÜRMEN, wk., to storm, assault, assail, besiege.

BESUCHEN, wk., to visit, resort to.

BETÄUBEN, wk., to stun, deafen, stupify.

BETEN, wk., to beseech, pray.

BETRACHTEN, wk., to view.

BETRAUERN, wk., to mourn, mourn for.

BETROHEN, wk., to threaten, menace.

BETRUG, m., fraud, deception, deceit.

BETRÜGEN, (u, o, o), to cheat, deceive: r., to mistake, be mistaken.

BETRÜGER, m., (-), deceiver, cheat, impostor.

BEUGEN, wk., to bend, bow, curve.

BEUTE, f., (wk.), booty, spoil, prize.

BEWACHEN, wk., to watch, guard.

BEWAFF(E)N, wk., to arm, provide with arms.

BEWEGEN, wk., to stir, move.

BEWEGUNSLOS, motionless.

BEWEINEN, wk., to weep for, mourn, bewail.

BEWEIS, m., (-ses, -se), act of proving, proof, evidence.

BEZEICHNEN, wk., to mark, designate.

BEZEUGEN, wk., to attest, certify, testify.

BIETEN, (ie, o, o), to bid, wish, offer.

BILD, n., (-er), image, figure.

BINDE, f., (wk.), bandage, band, tie.

BINDEN, (i, a, u), to bind, tie, oblige.

BIS, conj., till.

BISZ, m., (-sses, -sse), bite, sting.

BITTE, f., (wk.), entreaty, request, supplication.

BITTEN, (bitten, bat, gebeten), to ask, request, entreat.

BITTER, bitter, severe, sharp, stinging.

BLANK, bright, polished, bare.

BLASSE, f., (wk.), paleness, wanness.

BLAU, blue.

BLEIBEN, (ei, ie, ie), S., to be, to be left, to remain.

BLEICH, pale, wan, faint.

BLEICHEN, wk., to bleach, blanch.

BLICK, m., (-), look, glance, view, gleam.

BLIND, blind, false, dull.

BLINKEN, wk., to gleam, twinkle, wink, sparkle.

BLITZ, m., (-e), flash, lightning.

BLITZEN, wk., to lighten, flash, glitter.

BLITZGESCHWIND, quick as lightning.

BLOSZ, bare, naked.

BLOSZGESTELLT, unprotected, exposed.

BLÜHEN, wk., to bloom, flourish.

BLUT, n., blood, race, lineage.

BLUTEN, wk., to bleed, suffer.

BLUTIG, bloody, cruel.

BLUTTRIEFEN, (ie, o, o), S. and H., to drop, drip or trickle blood.

BODEN, m., (-- or Boden), ground, floor.

BOGEN, m., (-- or Bögen), bow, curve, arch, vault.

BOGENGANG, m., (¨e), arcade.

BORD, m. and n., (-e), board, shipboard, edge, border.

BÖS, böse, bad, ill, evil, angry, malicious.

BÖSEWICHT, m., (-e or -er), scamp, scoundrel.

BÖSHAFT, malicious, angry.

BOTSCHAFT, f., (wk.), message, errand, news, embassy.

BRAND, (¨e), burning, fire, fire-brand.

BRAUCH, m., (¨e), use, usage, custom.

BRAUT, f., (¨e), betrothed bride, bride.

BRECHEN, (e, a, o, bricht), to break, violate.

BREIT, broad, wide, flat.

BRENNEN, wk., (brannte, gebrannt), to burn, brand.

BRINGEN, wk., (bringen, brachte, gebracht), bring, fetch, lead.

BRUDER, m., (¨), brother.

BRÜLLEN, wk., to roar, bellow, low.

BRUST, f., (¨e), breast, bosom, chest.

BRUT, f., (-en), brood, fry, brats.

BUBENSTUCK, n., (-es, -(e)n), knavish action.

BUCH, n., (¨er), book.

BUCKEN, wk., to bow, make a bow, stoop, bend.

BUND, n., (-e), bundle, league, confederacy.

BÜRD(E), f., wk., burden, load.

BURG, f., (wk.), castle, citadel.

BUSCH, m., (¨e), bush, tuft.

BUSEN, m., (-), breast, bosom, heart.

BÜSZEN, wk., to make amends for, suffer for.

BÜSZUNG, f., (wk.), penance, atonement, expiation.

C

CERESTEMPEL, m., (-), temple of Ceres.

CYPRESSENBAUM, (¨e), cypress tree.

D

DA, adv., there, here, then, under these circumstances.

DACH, n., (¨er), roof, shelter, cover, house, dome.

DADURCH, adv., thereby, through it, through that, by this means, in that way.

DAGEGEN, adv., against it, that, them; on the contrary, on the other hand.

DAHER, sep. pref., along, away.

DAHERRENNEN, (rennen, rannte, gerannt), S. and H., to race along, to run along or away.

DAHERSCHWIMMEN, (i, a, o), to swim hence, swim from that place.

DAHERTRETEN, (e, a, e, tritt), S., to walk or step along.

DAHIN, adv. and sep. pref., hither, away, along, gone, past; to that place, time, state.

DAHINSCHWINDEN, (i, a, u), to dwindle away.

DAHINROLLEN, wk., to roll along, slip along, glide along.

DAMM, m., (-e), dam, dyke, embankment.

DANEBEN, adv., near it, next to it, close by.

DANKEN, wk., (with dat.), to thank, return thanks.

DANN, adv., then, at that time, thereupon.

DANNEN, adv., von dannen, thence.

DAR, conj., then, when, as, since.

DARAUF, (drauf), adv., thereon, thereupon, afterwards, next; upon it, that or them.

DARBIETEN, (ie, o, o), to offer.

DAROBEN, (droben), adv., there above, on high.

DARSTELLEN, wk., to place, represent; r., present itself.

DARUM, (drum), adv., thereabout, for it or that. therefore, on that account.

DARUNTER, adv., under that, under them, there; beneath it, that, them.

DASEIN, (sein, war, gewesan), to be there, to be present, exist.

DASZ, conj., that.

DECK. n., (-), deck.

DECKE, f., cloth, cover, roof.

DECKEN, wk., to cover, protect, conceal.

DEIN, (-, e, -), poss. pron., thy, thine.

DENKMAL, n., (-̈er), monument.

DENN, conj., then, for: adv., in that case, this being so.

DER, m., die, f., das, n., article, the: rel. pron.,who, which, that; dem. adj.,that, it: dem. pron., that one, it.

DERSELBE, (derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe; pl., dieselben), dem. adj. and pron.,the same, the self-same.

DICHT, close, dense, compact: -- an, close by.

DICHTBELAUBEN, wk., to cover thickly with leaves: p.p., of thick foliage.

DICHTSCHLIESZEN, (ie, o, o), to close or form compactly, close tight: p.p., tightly closed, compactly formed.

DIES, contr. of dieses, n. of dieser, the latter, this one.

DIESER, -e, -es, (or dies), dem. adj. and pron.,this, that, these.

DOCH, adv. and conj., still, yet, at least, however, nevertheless, but, for all that.

DONNER, m., (-), thunder.

DONNERN, wk., to thunder.

DONNERSCHLAG, m., (-̈e), thunderclap.

DONNERSCHWÜL, sultry, close with thunder.

DONNERSTIMME, f., (wk.), voice of thunder.

DOPPELT, double, two-fold, twice.

DORN, m., (-en), thorn, prickle.

DORT, adv., there, yonder.

DORTEN, adv., there, yonder.

DRACHEN, m., (-) , dragon, serpent.

DRANG, m., throng, hurry, violence, impulse, pressure.

DRANFSAL, n. and f., (-e), oppression, misery.

DRAUF, cf. darauf.

DRAUSZEN, adv., out of doors, without, abroad.

DREI, three.

DREIMAL, adv., three times, thrice.

DREIST, bold, courageous.

DREIZACK, m., (-), trident.

DRINGEN, (i, a, u), S. and H., to press forward, throng, crowd, penetrate, pierce: in einen dringen, to importune, urge upon, on; urge, force, compel.

DROBEN, cf. daroben.

DROHEN, wk., to threaten, menace with.

DRÜCKEN, wk., to press, oppress, vex.

DU, pers. pron., thou.

DUMPF, damp, musty, dull in sound, hollow, muffled.

DÜNKEL, m., self, conceit, arrogance.

DUNKEL, n., obscurity, darkness.

DUNKELHEIT, f., darkness, obscurity.

DUNKELN, wk., to grow dark, or dim.

DURCH, prep. with acc., by, owing to, by means of; adv., throughout. thoroughly. through.

DURCHBOHREN, wk., Sep.,.to bore through; insep., to penetrate, pierce, perforate.

DURCHBUCHEN, (e, a, o, bricht), sep., to break through (if literal); insep., to break or come through, pierce.

DURCHDRINGEN, (i, a, u), sep., to pierce, penetrate, press through.

DURCHFLIEGEN, (ie, o, o), sep., S. and H., to fly through, away.

DURCHHAUEN, wk., sep. and insep., to hew or cut through.

DURCHKRÄUSELN, wk., sep., to curl, crisp or fold through.

DURCHLAUFEN, (au, ie, au), sep., S., to run through, filter.

DURCHREISZEN, (ei, i, i), sep. and insep., S., to tear asunder.

DURCHSCHIMMERN, wk., insep., to fill with splendor.

DURCHSCHLAGEN, (a, u, a, schlägt), sep., to beat through; r., to cut one's way through.

DURCHSCHWEISEN, wk., insep., to wander through, rove, stroll about.

DURCHSPÄHEN, wk., insep., to examine, explore.

DURCHSTECHEN, (e, a, o, sticht), insep., S., to transfix, thrust through.

DÜRFEN, (dürfen, durfte, gedurft, darf), irreg., to be permitted, need, to be able, dare.

DÜRFTIG, needy, indigent, poor.

DÜRSTEN, wk., to thirst.

DÜSTER, dark, gloomy, sad, dismal.

E

EDEL, high-born, noble.

EHE, adv., sooner, earlier, before; conj., before, ere.

EHE, f., (wk.), marriage, matrimony.

EHREN, wk., to honor, esteem, revere.

EICHE, f., (wk.), oak.

EIFER, m., zeal, ardor, fervor.

EIGEN, proper, own, exact.

EILE, f., haste, speed.

EILENDS, adv., hastily.

EIN, (ein, eine, ein), indef. article, a, an; num. adj., one, the same.

EINBRINGEN, wk., (bringen, brachte, gebracht), sep., to bring in.

EINDRINGEN, (i, a, u), S., to enter by force, break in, penetrate.

EINGANG, m., (¨e), entry, doorway, hall, place of entrance.

EINGEWEIDE, n., (-), bowels, entrails.

EINHER, adv. and sep. pref., along, forth.

EINHÜLLEN, wk., to wrap up, muffle up, envelop.

EINRENNEN, (rennen, rannte, gerannt), S., to run in, down, or against, force open by running against.

EINSAM, lonely, solitary.

EINSCHIFFEN, wk., to embark, ship; r., go on board, embark.

EINSCHLIESZEN, (ie, o, o), to lock up, lock in.

EINSPRECHEN, (e, a, o, spricht), -- einem etwas, to inculcate, instil, inspire with.

EINST, adv., one time, once; fut., some day, some time.

EINSTURZ, m., (¨e), fall, downfall, crash.

EINZIEHEN, (ziehen, zog, gezogen), to draw, pull in, collect.

EINZIG, only, single, sole.

EISBEDECKT, ice-covered.

EISEN, n., (-), iron, sword, weapon, fetters.

EISERN, iron, of iron, hard.

EISKALT, ice-cold.

EITEL, vain, frivolous. mere, empty.

ELEND, n., (-), misery, distress, want, exile.

ELEND, miserable, wretched, pitiful.

EMPFANGEN, (a, i, a, fàngt), to take, receive, welcome.

EMPFINDUNGLOS, unfeeling, apathetic.

EMPOR, adv. and sep. pref., up, upwards, on high, aloft.

EMPÖREN, wk., to rouse to anger or indignation.

EMPORSTEIGEN, (ei, ie, ie), to mount up, rise up.

EMPORSTREITEN, wk., to struggle up.

ENDE, n,,(-s, -n), end.

END(IG)EN, wk., to put to an end, conclude, cease, die.

ENDLICH, adj., final, concluding, last, ultimate: adv., at last, finally, in short, after all.

ENG, narrow, tight, close, confined.

ENKEL, m., (-), grandson, grandchild, descendant.

ENDELIN, f., (wk.), granddaughter, descendant.

ENTBRENNEN, wk., (-brennen, -brannte, -brannt), insep.,S., to kindle, burn.

ENTDECKEN, wk., insep., to discover, disclose.

ENTEHREN, wk., insep., to dishonor.

ENTEILEN, wk., insep., S., to hasten away from.

ENTFALTEN, wk., insep., to unfold, develop, expand.

ENTFLAMMEN, wk., insep., to inflame, kindle; S., to be inflamed.

ENTFLIEHEN, (ie, o, o), insep., S., (with dat.), to flee away from, flee, escape.

ENTFÜHREN, wk., insep., to carry off, kidnap.

ENTGEGEN, prep. with preceding dat.,against, opposed to: adv. and sep. pref., counter, towards, in the face of.

ENTGEGENFLIEHEN, (ie, o, o), insep., S., (with dat.), to flee towards, flee to meet.

ENTGEHEN, (-gehen, -ging, -gangen), insep., S., (with dat.),

to get away from, escape.

ENTHÜLLEN, insep., wk., to unveil, reveal.

ENTQUELLEN, (e, o, o, -quilt), insep., S., (with dat.), to flow forth, issue forth.

ENTRATEN, (a, ie, a , rät), insep., to dispense with, do without.

ENTREISZEN, (ei, i, i), insep., to tear away; einem etwas, to snatch away, rescue from.

ENTRINNEN, (i, a, o), insep., S., (with dat.), to run away, escape.

ENTSCHEIDEN, (ei, ie, ie), insep., to decide.

ENTSCHLIESZEN, (ie, o, o), insep., to unlock, disclose, determine upon (zu); p.p., resolved, resolute.

ENTSCHLÜPFEN, wk., insep., to slip from, escapé.

ENTSCHLUSZ, m., (-sses, -sse), resolve.

ENTSEELT, dead, lifeless.

ENTSETZEN, wk., insep., to displace, relieve, shudder at, be terrified.

ENTSETZEN, n., terror, horror, fright.

ENTSETZLICH, terrific, frightful, shocking.

ENTSPRINGEN, (i, a, u), insep., to spring away, escape, spring from.

ENTSTELLEN, wk., insep., to deform, disfigure.

ENTWEICHEN, (ei, i, i), insep., S., to give away, escape, evade, vanish.

ENTWEIHEN, wk., insep., to profane, violate.

ENTWOHNEN, wk., insep., to disaccustom, wean.

ENTZIEHEN, (-ziehen, -zog, -zogen), insep., to take away, remove, forsake; -- einem etwas, to deprive of.

ER, pers. pron., he.

ERBARMEN, wk.,r., (with gen. or über), to pity, show mercy to.

ERBARMEN, n., pity, compassion.

ERBAUEN, wk., to raise up, erect, raise.

ERBEBEN, wk., S. and H., to tremble, shudder at (vor).

ERBLICKEN, wk., to catch sight of, perceive, discover.

ERDE, f., (wk.), earth, ground, the world.

ERDICHTEN, wk., to invent, devise, fabricate.

ERFAHREN, (a, u, a, fährt), insep., to come upon, experience, suffer, undergo.

ERFREUEN, wk., to rejoice, delight; r., to rejoice, be rejoiced over or at (uber).

ERFÜLLEN, wk., to fill up, perform, realize.

ERGIESZEN, (ie, o, o), to pour out or forth; r., to overthrow, discharge, break forth.

ERGREIFEN, (-greifen, -griff, -griffen), to lay hold of, seize.

ERGRIMMEN, wk., S., to get angry or furious.

ERHABEN, raised, lofty, stately.

ERHEBEN, (e, o, o), to raise, lift, set up; r., to raise oneself, start up.

ERHELLEN, wk., to brighten, illuminate.

ERHITZEN, wk., to heat, inflame; p.p., heated, flushed.

ERHOHEN, wk., to elevate, raise, increase.

ERHÖREN, wk., to grant, hear.

ERINNERUNG, f., (wk.), reminiscence, recollection, reminder, remonstrance.

ERKAUFEN, wk., to buy, purchase, ransom.

ERKLÄREN, wk., to explain, declare, announce.

ERKLINGEN, (i, a, u), S., to sound, resound.

ERKÜHNEN, wk., r., to make bold, venture, dare.

ERKLAUBEN, wk., to permit, allow.

ERLIEGEN, (ie, a, e), S. and H., (with dat. or unter), to succumb, sink under.

ERMAHNEN, wk., to admonish, exhort.

ERMATTEN, wk., S., to faint, grow weary.

ERMÜDEN, wk., to fatigue, weary, wear out.

ERNENERN, wk., to renew, restore, revive.

EROFF(E)N, wk., to open, unclose, reveal.

ERRATEN, (a, ie, a), to guess, solve,.

ERRINGEN, (i, a, u), to win, obtain by struggling, wrestling, or exertion.

ERRÖTEN, wk., S., to redden, blush.

ERSCHALLEN, (wk. or a, o, o), S., to resound, ring.

ERSCHRECKEN, (e, a, o, -schrickt), S., to be alarmed or startled; p.p. and adj., alarmed, startled.

ERSCHEINEN, (ei, ie, ie), S., to shine forth, appear.

ERSCHEINUNG, f., appearance, vision, apparition, phenomenon.

ERSCHÜTTERN, wk., to shake vehemently, stagger, cause to waver; S., to shake, quake.

ERST, adj., sup. of eher for ehrst, first, foremost, leading; adv.,,at first, not till, only, but, just.

ERSTARREN, wk., S., to be benumed, grow stiff, freeze.

ERSTENMAL, adv., zum erstenmal, for the first time.

ERSTERBEN, (e, a, o, stirbt), S., to die, die away, fade.

ERSTICKEN, wk., to stiffle, suffocate,smooth, suppress.

ERTONEN, wk., S., to resound.

ERTRÄNKEN, wk., to drown.

ERWÄHLEN, wk., to choose, elect.

ERWÄRTEN, wk., to look for, expect, await.

ERWECKEN, wk., to rouse, awaken, stir up.

ERWEICHEN, wk., to soften, move, touch.

ERWIDERN, wk., to return, reply.

ERWÜRGEN, wk., to strangle, choke, slaughter.

ERZ, n., (-), ore, metal, brass.

ERZÄHLEN, wk., to tell, relate.

ERZBESCHLAGEN, brass-bound.

ERZITTERN, wk., S., to tremble violently, shiver.

ERZÜRNEN, wk., r., to grow angry.

ES, pers. pron., it; as subj. impers. verb, there.

ESCHE, f., (wk.), ash.

EWIG, everlasting, eternal, perpetual, forever.

F

FALL, m., (¨e), descent, ruin.

FALLEN, (a, ie, a, fällt), to fall, sink, die.

FALSCH, false, base, insincere, treacherous.

FALTE, f., (wk.), fold, wrinkle; in des Herzens....Falten, innermost recesses of the heart.

FANG, m., (¨e), capture, captive, booty.

FASSEN, wk., to hold, contain, form; p.p., prepared, ready.

FECHEN, wk., to fight, combat.

FEDERBUSCH, m., (¨e), plume, tuft, crest.

FEHLEN, wk., to miss.

FEHLSCHLAGEN, (a, u, a, schlägt), S. and H., to miss one's blow, miscarry, fail.

FEIER, f., cessation from work, rest, celebration, festival.

FEIGE, cowardly, faint-hearted.

FEIND, m., (-), enemy.

FEINDESHAUF, m., (-es, -en), crowd or troop of enemies.

FEINDLICH, hostile.

FELD, n., (-er), field, plain.

FELSENHANG, m., (-e), rocky cliff.

FERN, far, distant, remote.

FERNE, f., (wk.), distance.

FESSEL, f., (wk.), or m., (¨e), fetter, chain, iron.

FEST, adj., adv., and sep. pref., fast, firm, solid.

FESTE, f., (wk.), firmness, stronghold, prison.

FESTLICH, festive, solemn, splendid.

FEUCHT, moist, damp, muggy.

FEUER, n., (-), fire, ardor, passion.

FEUERBRAND, m., (¨e), fire-brand.

FEUERFLAMME, f., (wk.), flame, blaze, flash.

FEUERFLOCKE, f., (wk.), flake of fire.

FEU(E)RIG, fiery, ardent, hasty, hot.

FICHTE, f., (wk.), pine, pine tree.

FICHTENHOLZ, n., (-e or ¨er), pine wood, pine timber.

FINDEN, (i,a, u), to find, meet with, discover.

FINSTER, dark, gloomy, dim.

FINSTERNISZ, f., (-sse), darkness, obscurity, gloom.

FLAMMEN, wk., to flame, blaze.

FLAMMENGRAB, n., (¨er), grave, tomb, or sepulchur of flame.

FLEHEN, wk., to implore, beseech; flehen zu, to pray to.

FLEHEN, n., prayer, supplication.

FLEHENDER, m., (-), suppliant.

FLIEGEN, (ie, o, o), S. and H., to fly, rush.

FLIEHEN, (ie, o, o), S., to flee, hasten away, escape.

FLIESZEN, (ie, o, o), S. and H., to flow, run, pass away.

FLOTTE, f., (wk.), fleet.

FLUCH, m., (-e), curse, malediction.

FLUCHT, f., (wk.), flight, escape.

FLÜCHTIG, flying, fugitive, hasty.

FLÜCHTLING, m., (-e), fugitive, refugee.

FLUT, f., (wk.), flood, billow, wave, water.

FOLGEN, wk., S., (with dat.), to follow.

FOLTERN, wk., to torture, torment.

FORSCHEN, n., investigation.

FORT, adv. and sep. pref., on, away, off, gone.

FORTBRENNEN, (e, a, a),to burn away.

FORTEILEN, wk., to hasten away, press forward.

FORTFAHREN, (a, u, ä), S., to lead forth, continue, proceed.

FORTGEHEN, (gehen, ging, gegangen), S., to go forth, go away.

FORTNEHMEN, (nehmen, nahm, genommen, nimmt), to take away.

FORTRAFFEN, wk., to sweep or snatch away.

FORTZIEHEN, (ziehen, zog, gezogen), to draw or drag along, drag away.

FRAGE, f., (wk.), question, enquiry.

FRAGEN, (wk. or fragen, frug, gefragt, fragt or frägt), to ask, question, inquire.

FRAGER, m., (-), questioner.

FRECH, shameless, bold, insolent.

FREI, free.

FREIHEIT, f., (wk.), freedom, liberty.

FREIWILLIG, voluntary, spontaneous.

FREMD, strange, foreign, unaccustomed.

FREUDEHELL, bright,with joy.

FREUND, m., (-e), friend.

FREUNDESSTREICHEN, m., (-e), blow or stroke of a friend or of friends.

FREVEL, m., (-), misdeed, outrage, wickedness.

FREVELHAFT, wicked, malicious.

FREVLERHAND, f., (¨e), wanton or sacrilegious hand.

FREVELTHAT, f., (wk.), outrage.

FRISCH, fresh, cool, new, recent.

FRISTEN, wk., to delay, postpone.

FROH, glad, joyous, gay, happy.

FROHLOCKEN, wk., to exult, triumph.

FRUCHT, f., (¨e), fruit, result, product.

FRUCHTLOS, fruitless, barren, useless.

FUGE, f., (wk.), seam, joining.

FÜGEN, wk., to fit together, join, unite.

FÜHREN, wk., to carry, lead, drive, conduct, manage.

FÜHRER, (-), leader, guide.

FÜHRUNG, f., leading, guidance.

FUND, m., (¨e), discovery, invention.

FÜNFZIG, fifty.

FUNKELN, wk., to emit sparks, to glitter, twinkle.

FÜR, prep. with acc., for, instead of, against; was für, what, what sort of.

FURCHT, f., (wk.), fear, terror, fright.

FURCHTBAR, frightful, fearful, formidable.

FÜRCHTEN, wk., to fear, be afraid of, dread.

FURCHTENSELT, frightened.

FÜRCHTERLICH, fearful, horrible.

FURIE, f., (wk.), fury, one of the Furies.

FÜRST, m., (wk.), prince, sovereign, chief.

FÜRSTIN, f., (wk.), princess.

FUSZ, m., (füsze), foot, base, pedestal.

FUSZTRITT, m., (-e), kick, footstep, step.

G

GANG, m., (¨-e), going, gait, walk, way, passage.

GANZ, adj., whole, entire, complete, excellent; adv., quite, wholly, altogether.

GAST, m., (¨-e), guest, visitor, stranger.

GATTE, m., (-n, -n), spouse, husband.

GATTIN, f., (wk.), spouse, wife, mate.

GAUM, m., (-e), palate, taste.

GEBÄUDE, n., (-), building, edifice.

GEBEIN, n., (-e), bones (coll.), skeleton, remains.

GEBEN, (geben, gab, gegeben, gi(e)bt), to give, present, confer, show, yield: es gi(e)bt, there is.

GEBIETEN, (gebieten, gebot, geboten), (einem etwas) to command, order, bid.

GEBIRG, n., (-e), mountain.

GEBRAUS, ¨-(s)e, n., roaring, singing, ringing.

GEDENKEN, (gedenken, gedachte, gedacht), with gen. or an and acc., to bear in mind, remember, mention.

GEDRÄNGE, n., (-e), crowding, crowd, throng, distress.

GEDULDIG, patient, forbearing.

GEFAHR, f., (wk.), danger, peril, risk.

GEFAHRTE, m., (-n, -n), companion, comrade, consort.

GEFECHT, n., (-e), fight, battle, fray.

GEFOLGE, n., train,attendance, suite.

GEFÜGEN, wk., to join, fit together, frame, build.

GEFÜHL, n., (-e), feeling, sentiment.

GEGEN, prep. with acc., towards, opposed to, over, against.

GEGEND, f., (wk.), region, tract of country, neighborhood.

GEGENWEHR, f., (wk), defence.

GEGNER, m., (-), opponent, adversary.

GEHEIM, secret, concealed, private.

GEHEN, (gehen, ging, gegangen), S., to go; veloren gehen, to be lost.

GEHEUL, n., howling, yelling.

GEHORSAM, obedient, dutiful.

GEIFER, m., venom.

GEIST, m., (-er), spirit, soul, mind, ghost.

GEISZELN, wk., to lash, scourge, whip.

GEKLIRRE, n., clanking, clashing.

GEKRACH(E), n., continual cracking, crash, peal.

GELEIT, n., (-e), retinue, guard.

GELEITEN, wk., to accompany, escort.

GELINGEN, (i, a, u), S., to succeed, prosper.

GELTEN, (e, a, o, gilt), to be worth, have value, prove effectual.

GEMACH, n., (¨er), chamber, room.

GEMAHL, m., (-e), spouse.

GEMENGE, n., mixture, medley, fray.

GENICK, n., (-e), back of the neck, nape.

GENOSS-E, genosz, m., (-ssen, -ssen), comrade.

GENUG, enough, sufficient.

GERÄUMIG, roomy, spacious.

GERÄUSCH, n., (-e), noise, bustle, stir.

GERECHT, just, righteous, fit, suitable.

GERECHTIGKEIT, f., righteousness, justice, right.

GERÜCHT, n., (-e), rumor, report.

GESCHEHEN, (geschehen, geschah, geschen), S., to come to pass; happen, be done; es ist uns geschehen, we are undone.

GESCHENK, n., (-e), present, gift.

GESCHICK, n., (-e), fate, destiny.

GESCHICKT, p.p. and adj., adapted, fit,able, dextrous.

GESCHLECHT, n., (-er), genus, race, family, generation.

GESCHOSZ, (-sses, -sse), dart, missle, arrow.

GESCHREI, n., screams, cries, clamour, outcry, shout.

GESETZ, n., (-e), law, decree, rule.

GESICHT, n., (-er or -e), sight, view, face.

GESTADE, n., bank, shore, beach.

GESTALLT, f., (wk.), form, shape, figure.

GESTIRN, n., (-e), star, stars, constellation.

GETÖN, n., clang.

GETREIDE, n., corn, grain.

GEWAHR, etwas gewahr werden or einer Sache gewahr werden, to perceive, become aware of.

GEWÄHREN, wk., to be surety for, guarantee, vouchsafe, give, prevail.

GEWALT, f., (wk.), might, power, force, violence.

GEWALTIG, strong, powerful, violent.

GEWALTSAM, forcible, violent.

GEWAND, n., (-er), garment, dress.

GEWANDT, adj. and p.p., active, adroit, nimble, skilled.

GEWICHT, n., (-e), weight, heaviness, importance.

GEWINDE, n., (-), contortions, winding.

GEWINNEN, (gewinnen, gewann, gewonnen), to win, gain, obtain, assume.

GEWISZ, sure, certain.

GEWOHNEN, wk., S., with gen. and dat., to get used to; p.p., accustomed.

GEWÜHL, n., tumult, bustle.

GEZELT, n., (-e), tent, canopy.

GIEBEL, m., (-), gabel, pediment, house-top.

GIFT, n., (-e), poison, virus.

GIFTIG, poisonous, venomous, malignant.

GIGANTISCH, gigantic.

GIPFIL, m., (-), summit, top, pinnacle.

GLANZ, m., lustre, gleam, brightness.

GLANZGESTALT, f., (wk.), form of splendor, glorious figure.

GLATT, (glätter or glatter, glättest or glattest), smooth, polished, slippery.

GLAUBE, m., (-ns, -n), faith, belief, credit, religious faith.

GLAUBEN, wk., with dat., to believe, trust, suppose, think, imagine; glauben an, believe in.

GLAUBEN, m., faith, credit.

GLEICH, adj., even, level, straight, equal, like, resembling; adv., exactly, directly.

GLEICHGESINNT, like-minded.

GLEICHVIEL, adv., no matter, all the same, all one.

GLEITEN, (ei, i, i), S. and H., to glide, slip, slide.

GLEID, n., (-er), limb, member, joints.

GLIMMEN, (i, o, o), to glimmer, glow.

GLÜCK, n., luck, fortune, success, happiness.

GLÜCKLICH, fortunate, lucky, happy, prosperous, auspicious.

GLÜHEN, wk., to make red hot, glow, burn.

GLUT, f., (wk.), fire, glow, heat.

GNADE, f., (wk.), favor, goodwill, grace, clemency.

GOLDEN, golden, gold, precious.

GOTT, m., (-er), god.

GOTTBESEELTEN, divinely inspired.

GOTTHEIT, f., (wk.), godhead, divinity, deity.

GÖTTIN, (wk.), goddess.

GÖTTINSOHN, m., (-e), son of a goddess.

GRAB, n., (-ẗer), grave, tomb, ruin, destruction.

GRÄSZLICH, terrible, monstrous, shocking.

GRAU, gray, grizzled, hoary, venerable.

GRAUEN, wk., to grow gray, dawn.

GRAUEN, wk., (einem) to have a horror of, be afraid of.

GRAUEN, n., horror, dread, terror.

GRAUENS, n., horror, dread, terror.

GRAUSAM, cruel, inhuman, fierce, horrible.

GRAUSEN, n., awe, horror, dismay.

GRAUSENVOLL, awful, horrible.

GREICHISH, Grecian.

GREIS, m., (-se), old man.

GRIFF, m., (-e), grip, grasp, handle.

GRIMM, m., rage, fury.

GROLL, m., ill will, hatred, enmity.

GROSZ, (gröszer, gröszt(es)t), tall high, large, eminent, important.

GRÜN, green, verdant.

GRUND, m., (¨-e), ground, earth, bottom, foundation.

GRUSZ, m., (¨-e), salute, greeting.

GRÜSZEN, to greet, salute.

GUNST, f., (wk.), favor, grace.

GÜNSTIG, gracious, favorable.

GUT, n., (¨-er), good thing, blessing, property.

H

HAAR, n., (-es, -e), hair.

HABE, f., property, goods, possessions.

HABEN, (haben, hatte, gehabt, hat), to have, possess, hold.

HAIN, m., (-e), grove, wood, thicket.

HALB, half.

HALL, m., (-e), sound, resonance.

HALLE, f., (wk.), hall, great room, portico, vestibule.

HALLEN, wk., to sound, resound.

HALM, m., (-e), blade, stalk.

HALS, (-ses, Hälse), neck, throat.

HALTEN, (a, ie, a, hält), to hold, keep, stop, halt, treat.

HAND, f., (-e), hand, side.

HÄNDERINGEN, n., ringing of the hands.

HANDGEMENGE, n., close fight, fray.

HANGEN, (a, i, a, hängt), S. and H., to hang, cling, depend on.

HARM, m., grief, sorrow.

HARREN, wk., to wait in expectation, tarry, wait, delay.

HASCHEN, wk., to catch at, seize.

HASSEN, wk., to hate, detest.

HASZ, m., (-sses), hate, enmity.

HAUCH, m., (-e), breath, breeze.

HAUEN, (wk. or au, hieb, au), to hew, cut, chop, fell.

HAUF, m., (-s, -n), heap, pile, crowd, troop.

HAUFEN, wk., to pile, heap.

HAUPT, n., (-ër), head, leadership.

HEBEN, (e, o, o), to lift, raise, heave.

HEER, n., (-e), army, host, multitude.

HEHR, exalted, majestic, sacred.

HEIDE, f., (wk.), heath, thicket, brushwood.

HEILIG, holy, sacred, solemn.

HEILIGE, n., holy, or sacred, thing.

HEILIGTUM, n., (¨er), holy place, sanctuary, relic, holy thing.

HEIMAT, f., (wk.), home, native place or country.

HEIMFAHREN, (a,u,a, fährt), S., to go home, go towards home.

HEIMKEHR, f., return home.

HEIMKEHREN, wk., to return home.

HEIMLICH, private, secluded.

HEISZ, hot, burning, passionate, vehement.

HEISZEN, (ei, ie, ei), to command, name, call, to be called, to bear a name, mean; impers., it is said, reported.

HELD, m., (-en, -en), hero, champion.

HELDENARM, m., (-e), heroic arm.

HELDENFUNKEN, m., (-), heroic ray, heroic flash.

HELDENTUGEND, f., (wk.), heroic virtue.

HELL, clear, bright.

HELLEUCHTEN, wk., to gleam brightly, shine clearly.

HELM, m., (-e), helmet.

HEMMEN, wk., to hem in, check, stop.

HER, adv., hither, this way, here, near; sep. pref., this way, down, out.

HERAB, adv. and sep. pref., down, down here.

HERABFLIEGEN, (ie, o, o), S.and H., to fly, or rush down, to fly, or rush, hither.

HERABSTÜRZEN, wk., to throw, or hurl, down, throw here.

HERANFLUTEN, wk., to flow along, stream, or crowd, on, crowd along.

HERAUS, adv. and sep. pref., from within, forth.

HERAUSSTACHELN, wk., to spur on, goad on.

HERB, acid, sharp, harsh, sullen.

HERBEIDRINGEN, (i, a, u), S. and H., to press forward, throng this way.

HERBEIRUFEN, wk., to call near, call hither.

HERBEISTRÖMEN, wk., to stream hither, crowd this way.

HERD, m., (-e), hearth, fireplace, house, home.

HERDE, f., (wk.), flock, herd, crowd, multitude.

HEREINBRECHEN, (e, a, a, bricht), S., to break in, give way.

HERFAHRT, (wk.), approach, arrival.

HERFÜHREN, wk., to carry, convey or drive hither or near.

HERNEHMEN, (nehmen, nahm, genommen, nimmt), to derive, take from.

HERNIEDER, adv. and sep. pref., down (hither).

HERR, m., (-n, -en), master, lord, sir.

HERRLICH, lordly, grand, glorious.

HERRSCHAFT, f., (wk.), lordship, mastery, power.

HERRSCHEN, wk., to rule, govern.

HERUNTER, adv. and sep. pref., down, downward (toward the speaker or point contemplated); off.

HERUNTERKOMMEN, (kommen, kam, gekommen), S., to come down, alight, be reduced, decline.

HERZ, n., (-ens, -e or -en), heart, feeling, spirit.

HERZEN, wk., to press to one's heart, embrace, caress.

HERZENANGST, f., (¨-e), anxiety or anguish of heart.

HEULEN, wk., to howl, yell, scream.

HEUTE, adv., to-day.

HIER, adv., here, present, in this place.

HIERHER, adv., to this place, this way, hither.

HILFREICH, helpful, benevolent.

HIMMEL, m., (-), heavens, sky, firmament.

HIMMELAN, adv., heavenwards.
HIMMELWÄRTS, adv., heavenwards.
HIMMLISCH, heavenly, celestial, divine.

HIN, adv. and sep. pref., (expressing motion from the speaker or point contemplated), hence, thither, that way; along, gone, undone.

HINAN, adv. and sep. pref., (from the speaker or place contemplated), up to, towards, up.

HINAUF, adv. and sep. pref., up (thither), up (thence), upwards, up there.

HINAUFBRINGEN, (bringen, brachte, gebracht), to lead, bring or fetch up.

HINBRINGEN, (bringen, brachte, gebracht), to carry away, spend; pass., squander.

HINDERN, wk., to hinder, impede, thwart.

HINEILEN, wk., S., to hasten (away to).

HINFORT, adv., henceforth, in future.

HINPFLANZEN, wk., to plant in a place.

HINREISZEN, (ei, i, i), to carry along with violence.

HINSTRECKEN, wk., to stretch along, lay low.

HINTER, prep. with acc., motion to; with dat., motion in or rest: behind, after, back of, in the rear of.

HINTERGEHEN, (gehen, ging, gegangen), to deceive, cheat.

HINTRAGEN, (a, u, a, trägt), to carry hence, carry along, carry thither.

HINZIEHEN, (ziehen, zog, gezogen), to pull out; prolong.

HIRT, m., (s. -en, pl. -en); hirte, a (-n, -n), herdsman, shepherd.

HOCH, (hoch, höher, höchst), high, great, mighty, tall, lofty, sublime.

HOCHERFREUT, highly rejoiced.

HOCHSCHWELLEN, (e, o, o, schwillt), to swell or rise greatly, increase.

HOF, m., (¨e), yard, court-yard, palace, court.

HOFFEN, wk., to hope, expect.

HOFFNUNG, f., (wk.), hope.

HÖHE, f., (wk.), height, top, summit, hill.

HÖHEN, wk., to scoff, jeer, laugh at.

HOHL, empty, hollow, vain, empty.

HOHN, m., scorn, disdain, derision.

HOLEN, wk., to draw to or towards oneself, fetch, catch.

HÖLLENQUAL, f., (wk.), torment, torture, pang.

HOLZ, n., (-e or ¨er), wood, piece of wood.

HÖREN, wk., to hear, hearken, listen.

HÖRER, m., (-), hearer, auditor.

HÜFTE, f., (wk.), hip, haunch.

HÜGEL, m., (¨), hillock, knoll, hill.

HULD, f., grace, favor, kindness.

HUNDERT, hundred.

HUNGER, m., hunger, famine.

HÜRDE, f., (wk.), hurdle, fold, pen.

HÜTEN, wk., to watch, guard, defend, keep.

HÜTER, m., (-), keeper, guardian, herdsman.

I

ICH, pers. pron., I.

IHR, poss. adj., (ihr, ihre, ihr), her, its, their, (with cap.) your.

IMMER, adv., perpetually, always, ever; auf immer, forever.

IN, prep. with dat., rest or motion in; with acc., motion to or towards: at, in, into, to, within.

INDEM, adv., just now, at this moment.

INDES indesz, while.

INDESSEN, indesz.

INDESZ, adv., meantime, meanwhile; conj., whilst, while, however.

INEINANDER, adv. and sep. pref., into one another, confusedly.

INNEN, adv., within.

INNER, interior, internal.

INNERE, n., interior, inner heart, soul.

INSEL, f., (wk.), island.

IRGEND, adv., any, some, perhaps, ever, in any way, anywhere; often before pron. adj. or pron. adv., soever, at all.

IRRE, in error, astray, confused, wandering.

IRRFAHRT, f., (wk.), going astray, wandering about.

J

JA, adv., yea, yes, truly, indeed.

JAH, rapid, hasty, steep, precipitous.

JAMMER, m., lamentation, misery, distress.

JAMMERN, wk., to lament, mourn, moan.

JE, ever, always; von je her, always, at all times, from the beginning.

JEDER, (jeder, jede, jedes), adj., every, each, either.

JEDLICH, (jedlicher, -e, -es), every, each.

JETZT, adv., at the present time, now.

JUBEL, m., shout of joy, exultation, jubilation.

JUBELN, wk., to rejoice, exult, triumph.

JUBELSCHWARM, m., (¨e), exulting crowd.

JUGEND, f., youth, adolescence, young people.

JUGENDLICH, youthful, juvenile.

JUNGFRAU, f., (wk.), maiden, virgin.

JÜNGLING, m., (-e), stripling.

K

KAMM, m., (¨e), comb.

KAMPF, m., (¨e), combat, fight, contest, struggle, effort.

KAMPFBEGIERIG, eager for combat.

KAMPFGENOSZ, m., (-ssen, -aaen), a companion in arms.

KAUFMANNACHIFF, n., (-e), merchantship.

KAUM, adv., with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, but just, just now.

KEHREN, wk., to turn.

KEIN,(kein, keine, kein), adj., not any, no, not a, not one; (keiner, keine, keines), pron., no one, not any one, none.

KENNEN, (kennen, kannte, gekannt), to know, have cognizance of, be acquainted with.

KERKERWAND, f., (¨e), prison-wall.

KERN, m., (-e), elite, flower, picked men.

KIND, n., (-er), child.

KLAFFEN, wk., S. and H., to bark, yawn, be agap.

KLAGGEHEULE, n., mournful scream.

KLÄGLICH, lamentable, doleful, miserable, wretched.

KLAMMERN, wk., to clasp, clamp, rust.

KLANG, m., (-e), tone, sound, ringing, clang.

KLEIN, small, little.

KLEMMEN, wk., to squeeze, pinch, cramp.

KLIMMEN, wk., to climb, aspire to.

KLINGE, f., (wk.), blade, sword.

KLINGEN, (i, a, u), to sound, tinkle, ring, chime.

KNABE, m., (-n, -n), boy, youth, lad.

KNECHT, m., (-e), servant, slave.

KNIE(E)N, wk., to kneel.

KNIRSCHEN, wk., to ghash, craunch, grind, grate.

KNOTEN, m., (-), knot.

KOLOSZ, m., (-sses, -sse), colossus.

KOMMEN, (kommen, kam, gekommen), S., to come, approach, arrive.

KÖNIGIN, f., (wk.), queen.

KÖNIGLICH, royal, regal.

KÖNIGSSITZ, m., (-e), throne, royal residence.

KÖNIGSTOCHTER, (-), daughter of a king, princess.

KÖNNEN, (können, konnte, gekonnt, kann), to know, have skill in, have power, be able to.

KOSTBAR, costly, expensive, precious, valuable.

KRACH, m., (-e), crash, crack.

KRACHEN, wk., S. and H., to crack, crackle, fail.

KRAFT, f., (-e), strength, energy, force.

KRIEG, m., (-e), war, strife, hostility.

KRIEGER, m., (-), warrior, soldier.

KRIEGERSCHAR, f., (wk.), band or host of warriors.

KRIEGESLAST, f., (wk.), burden of war, war-tax.

KRIEGESNOT, f., (¨e), need, trouble, danger, misery, distress.

KRIEGSGESCHREI, n., rumor of war, battle cry.

KRONE, f., (wk.), crown, top.

KRONNEN, wk., to crow.

KRUMM, crooked, bent, curved.

KÜHLUNG, f., (wk.), cooling, freshness, breeze.

KÜHN, bold, daring, audacious.

KUMMERSCHWER, heavy with grief.

KUND, indecl. adj., used only predicatively, known.

KUNDE, f., (wk.), information, knowledge, news, intelligence.

KUNDMACHEN, wk., to proclaim, make known.

KUNST, f., (-e), art, skill, trick, machine, engine.

KÜNSTLICH, artificial, ingenious.

KURZ, (kurz, kürzer, kürz(e)st), short; von kurzem, recently.

L

LACHEN, wk., to smile.

LADEN, (a, u, a, làdet or làdt), to invite, summon.

LAGER, n., (-, or ¨-), place for lying down, bed, camp, storehouse.

LAGERN, wk., S. and H., r., to lie down, rest, encamp.

LAND, n., (-er), country, land, soil, ground.

LANG, (lang, länger, längst), long, tall, lofty, protracted.

LANGE, (lange, länger, am längsten, längst), adv., a long while, long, by far.

LÄNGST, adv., long ago, long since.

LANZE, f., (wk.), lance, spear.

LARMEN, wk., to make a noise, an uproar, to be noisy, to bluster.

LASSEN, (a,ie, a, läszt), to look, appear, leave alone, let, grant, allow, let go, (with act. infin.) cause, get done, order.

LAST, f., (wk.), load, weight.

LASTEN, wk., to oppress, burden.

LASZ, weary, lazy, slothful, spiritless.

LAUB, n., (-e), foliage, leaves.

LAUERN, wk., to lurk.

LAUF, m., (¨e), course, career, run.

LAUT, m., (-e), sound, tone, utterance.

LAUT, loud, noisy, audible, open, public; laut machen, divulge, betray, discover.

LEBEN, wk., to live, be alive; leb(e)wohl, farewell.

LEBEN, n., (-), life, activity.

LEBENDIG, active, living, strong.

LEBENSHOFFNUNG, f., (wk.), hope of life.

LEBEWOHL, n., farewell.

LEER, empty, void, vacant.

LEERE, f., (wk.), void, emptiness, vacancy.

LEGEN, wk., to lay, put, place; r., lie down, go to bed, cease, subside, be quiet.

LEIB, m., (-er), body, waist.

LEICHE, f., (wk.), dead body, corpse, funeral.

LEICHNAM, m., (-e), body, dead body, remains.

LEICHT, light, not heavy, easy.

LEID, n., harm, hurt, wrong, sorrow, mourning.

LEIDEN, n., (-), suffering, sorrow, calamity.

LEIHEN, wk., to lend, borrow, hire, let, bestow.

LEIM, m., adhesive substance, glue.

LEITER, f., (wk.), ladder, scale, gamut.

LENDE, f., (wk.), loin, thigh, hip.

LETZT, adj., last, latest, extreme, ultimate, final.

LEUGNEN, wk., to deny, disown.

LICHT, n., (-er and -e), light.

LIEB, dear, beloved, charming.

LIEBE, f., love, affection, kindness.

LIEBEN, wk., to love, be fond of, cherish; p.p., beloved.

LIEBER, adv., comp. of gern and lieb,, rather, sooner, more.

LIEBESBAND, n., (-e), love-tie, bond of love.

LIED, n., (-er), song.

LIEGEN, (ie, a, e), S. and H., to lie, be situated, be.

LINKE, f., left hand, left.

LIPPE, f., (wk.), lip.

LIST, f., (wk.), cunning craft, stratagem, trick.

LOCKE, f., (wk.), lock, curl, ringlet.

LODERN, wk., to blaze, flame up, flare, glow, burn.

LOHE, f., (wk.), blaze, flame.

LOHN, m., (¨e), reward, recompense, requital.

LOHNEN, wk., (with dat.), to reward, recompense.

LORBEERBAUM, m., (¨e), laurel or bay-tree.

LOS, n., (-ses, Lose), lot, fate, destiny.

LOSBINDEN, (i, a, u), to untie, detach, set free.

LÖSEN, wk., to loosen, untie, unbind.

LOSSPANNEN, wk., to unbend, relax.

LOSZAHLEN, wk., to count free, consider free, free.

LÖWENHAUT, f., (-e), skin of a lion, lion's hide.

LUFT, f., (-e), air, atmosphere, breeze.

LÜFTCHEN, n., (-), breath of wind, gentle breeze.

LÜGE, f., (wk.), lie.

LÜGEN, (u, o, o), to lie, invent, deceive.

LÜGEN, n., lieing, fibbing.

LÜGNER, (-), liar, hypocrite; zur Lugner machen, to call one a liar, make one a liar.

LUDISCH, Lydian.

M

MACHEN, wk., to make, do, cause.

MACHT, f., (-e), might, strength, authority.

MÄCHTIG, mighty, vast, huge.

MAN, indef. pron., always nom. sing. : people, one, they, we, you, a person.

MANCH, (mancher, manche, manches), indef. adj. and pron., many a, many a one.

MANN, m., (-ėr), man.

MÄNNLICH, masculine, mannish.

MAST, m., (-es, -en), mast, pole.

MATT, faint, feeble, exhausted.

MAUER, f., (wk.), wall, battlement.

MEER, n., (-e), sea.

MEERESSTRAND, m., (-e, or -ėr), sea shore.

MEHL, n., (-e), meal, flour.

MEHR, (sehr, mehr, höchst), num. adj., (gen'ly indec. but plur., -e, -ere more than one), more; pl., several, sundry, divers. adv., more, above, longer, besides, rather; nicht mehr, no more, no longer.

MEHREN, wk., to increase, augment, multiply.

MEILE, f., (wk.), mile.

MEIN, (mein, meine, mein), poss. adj., my.

MEIN, (meiner, meine, meines), poss. pron., mine.

MEINEN, wk., to think, suppose, mean, deem fitting.

MEISTENS, adv., mostly, generally.

MENGE, f., (wk.), great quantity or number, mass, crowd.

MENSCHENTRITT, m., (-e), human step or tread.

MILD, mild, soft, generous, kind.

MILDE, f., mildness, clemency.

MISCHEN, wk., to mix, mingle, blend.

MISSIN, wk., to be or do without, lack, feel the want of.

MISZRATEN, (a, ie, a, rät), insep., S., to turn out a failure, miscarry, guess wrong, advise against, dissuade (einem).

MIT, adv. and sep. pref., along, also, simultaneously; prep. with dat., with, along with, at the same time with.

MITLEIDIG, compassionate.

MITSTREITEN, (ei, i, i), to fight with.

MITTE, f., (wk.), middle, midst, centre.

MITTEL, (mittel, mittler, mittelst), middle, mid, central, inner.

MÖGEN, (mögen, mochte, gemocht, mag), to be able to, like, desire; as aux., may, might, let.

MOND, m., (-e), moon.

MOOR, m. and n., (-e), moor, bog, swamp.

MORD, m., (-e), murder.

MORDBEFLECKT. murder-stained.

MÖRDER, m., (-), murderer, destroyer.

MÖRDEREISEN, n., (-), murderer's steel.

MÖRDERISCH, murderous, bloody.

MORDGIER, f., bloodthirstiness.

MORDLUSTIG, desirous of murder.

MORGEN, adv., tomorrow.

MÜDE, weary, tired.

MÜHE, f., (wk.), trouble, pains, toil.

MUND, m., (-e), mouth.

MURREN, wk., to murmur, mutter, grumble.

MÜSSEN, (müssen, muszte, gemuszt, musz), to be obliged to, have to, must.

MUT(H), m., disposition, spirit, courage.

MUTIG, courageous, spirited.

MUTTER, f., (¨), mother, matron.

MYRMIDONE, m., (-n, -n), myrmidon.

N

NACH, adv. and sep. pref., after, behind, afterwards; prep. with dat., after, following, to, at, by, in, for.

NACHBARLICH, neighboring, neighborly.

NACHDRINGEN, (i, a, u), to press after, pursue hotly,

NACHGEHEN, (gehen, ging, gegangen), to pursue, follow, obey.

NACHHALTEN, (a, ie, a), to hold or celebrate after, last or hold out.

NACHSCHLEIFEN, (ei, i, i), to drag, trail along.

NÄCHST, sup. adj. of nah, next, nearest, closest; prep. with dat., next to, after.

NACHSTÜRZEN, S., (with dat.), to rush after.

NACHT, f., (¨e), night, darkness.

NAH(E), (nah(e), näher, nächst), near, close, imminent.

NAHEN, wk., r., S., (with dat.), to approach, draw near.

NÄHREN, wk., to nourish.

NAME, m., (-ns, -n), Namen, m., (-), class, name, title.

NATTER, f., (wk.), adder, viper, asp.

NATUR, f., (wk.), nature, disposition.

NEBEL, m., (-), mist, fog, haze.

NEBEN, adv., beside; prep. with acc., expressing motion, prep. with dat., expressing rest, near, next to, by the side of, close to.

NEHMEN, (nehmen, nahm, genommen, nimmt), to seize, take, receive.

NEIGEN, wk., to tilt, bend over, bow.

NENNEN, (nennen, nannte, genannt), to name, call, mention by name, speak of.

NETZEN, wk., to wet, moisten, steep.

NEU, new, novel, fresh, recent; aufs neue or von neuem, afresh, anew.

NEUGIER, f., curiosity, inquisitiveness.

NICHT, adv., not, no.

NICHTS, indecl. pron., naught, nothing.

NICKEN, wk., to nod, wink.

NIE, adv., never, at no time.

NIEDER, adv. and sep. prep., down, low.

NIEDERFALLEN, (a, ie, a, fällt), S., to fall down, alight.

NIEDERGEHEN, (gehen, ging, gegangen), S., to descend, sink.

NIEDERSENDEN, wk., or (senden, sandte, gesandt), to send down.

NIEDERSETZEN, wk., to set, put down, deposit; r., sit down.

NIEDERZIEHEN, (ziehen, zog, gezogen), to pull down, weigh down.

NIEMAND, indec. pron., nobody, no one.

NIMMER, adv., never, at no time.

NIMMERMEHR, adv., never more, by no means, not at all.

NIRGEND(S), (-wo), nowhere, nowhere at all.

NOCH, adv. and particle, in addition, besides, further, still, yet, as yet.

NORD, m., north, northwind.

NOT, f., (¨e), need, necessity, trouble, difficulty, distress, danger.

NUN, adv., now, at present, well.

NUR, adv., only, merely, scarcely; after wer, was, wie, or wo, possibly, ever, soever.

O

O, interj., O.

OB, conj., if, whether.

OBHUT, f., (wk.), guard, keeping, care, protection.

ODE, waste, desert, desolate.

ODEMZUG, m., (¨e), drawing of the breath.

OFFEN, open, frank, candid.

OFFENBAREN, wk., to reveal, disclose.

ÖFFNEN, wk., to open.

OFT, (oft, öfter, öftest), oft, often, frequently.

OHNE, prep. with acc.,without, but for, except.

OHR, n., (-es, -en), ear.

OPFER, n., (-), offering, sacrifice, victim, martyr.

OPFERFARRE, n., (wk.), sacrificial bull.

OPFERHERD, m., (-e), altar.

ORAKEL, n., (-), oracle.

ORKAN, m., (-e), hurricane.

ORT, m., (-er, or -e), place, spot.

OST, m., east, east wind.

OZEAN, m., (-e), ocean.

P

PAAR, n., (-e), pair, couple, brace.

PALAST, m., (¨e), palace.

PANZER, m., (-), coat of mail.

PASZ. m., (¨e), passage, thoroughfare.

PEITSCHEN, wk., to whip.

PFAD, m., (-e), path.

PFAND, n., (¨er), pledge, security, guanantee.

PFEIL, m., (-e), arrow, dart.

PFEILER, m., (-), pillar, door-post, jamb.

PFEILGERADE, straight as an arrow.

PFEILGEWÖLK, n., cloud of arrows, of darts.

PFLANZEN, wk., to plant, set.

PFLICHT, f., (wk.), duty, allegiance, obligation.

PFLÜGER, m., (-e), ploughman.

PFORTE, f., (wk.), gate, door.

PFÜHL, m. and n., (-e), couch.

PLAN, m., (-e or -e), plane, plain, clearing, design.

PLÖTZLICH, adj., sudden, abrupt; adv., all at once.

PORT, m., (-e), port, harbor.

POST, f., (wk.), news, intelligence.

PRACHT, f., pomp, magnificence.

PRANGEN, wk., to make a show, to vaunt.

PRASSELN, (wk.), S. and H., to crackle, rustle.

PRIESTER, m., (-e), priest.

PRIESTERIN, f., (wk.), priestess.

PRIESTERLICH, sacerdotal, priestly.

PRIESTERSCHMUCK, m., ornament, jewels, or attire of a priest.

PRIESTERSTUHL, m., (¨-e), priestly seat, sacerdotal chair.

Q

QUAL, f., (wk.), torment, torture, pain.

QUALM, m., thick vapor, steam, smoke.

QUELLEN, (e, o, o, quillt), to spring, gush, issue, flow, arise from.

R

RACHBEGIERIG, vindictive.

RACHE, f., vengeance, revenge.

RACHEN, m., (-e), jaws, throat.

RÄCHEN, wk., to avenge, revenge.

RÄCHER, m., (-), avenger.

RACHEVOLL, revengeful.

RAD, n., (¨er), wheel, lock.

RANK, m., (¨e), intrigue, trick, artifice.

RASCH, swift, quick, impetuous, lively.

RASEN, wk., to bluster, rave, rage.

RAT, m., (¨e), counsel, advice, resolution.

RATEN, (a, ie, a, rät), to advise, exhort, guess.

RAUB, m., robbery, prey, booty.

RAUBEN, wk., to rob, plunder, take away.

RAUCH, m., smoke, fume, steam.

RAUCHEN, wk., to smoke, reek.

RAUH, rough, coarse, harsh.

RAUM, m., (¨e), room, space, place, chamber.

RAUMIG, roomy, spacious.

RAUSCHEN, wk., to rush, ripple, rustle, resound.

RECHTE, f., (wk.), right hand, right side.

REDE, f., (wk.), speech, language, words.

REDLICH, honest, just, righteous.

REDLICHEIT, f., honesty, candor.

REICH, rich, wealthy, abundant, copious, abounding in.

REICHEN, wk., to reach; einem etwas, to give, present, pass.

REIF, m., (-e), ring, circle, hoop, zone, rope.

REIHE, f., (wk.), row, rank, file, line.

REISENGROSZ, colossal.

REISZEN, (ei, i, i), to tear, rend, pull, drag.

REST, m., (-e), rest, remnant, balance.

RETTEN, wk., to save, rescue, deliver, preserve.

RETTUNG, f., (wk.), saving, deliverance, rescue.

RICHTEN, wk., to adjust, put in order, regulate.

RIND, n., (-er), ox, cow.

RING, m., (-e), ring, link, circle, coil.

RINGS, adv., around, in a circle.

RINGSUM, adv., round about, all around.

ROHR, n., (-e), reed, cane, bamboo.

ROLLEN, wk., S. and H., to roll, curl.

ROSENMUND, m., (-e), rosy mouth.

ROSZ, n., (-e), horse, steed, charger.

ROT, (rot, röter, rötest), red, ruddy.

RÖTE, f., redness, red flush.

ROTTE, f., (wk.), band, troop, company, gang.

RÜCKEN, m., (-), back, ridge, rear.

RÜCHWEG, m., (-e), return, way back.

RUFEN, (u, ie, u), to call.

RUHEN, wk., to rest, sleep, pause.

RUHM, m., glory, fame, renown.

RUMPF, m., (-e), trunk.

RUNDE, f., round, circle, rotation.

RÜSTUNG, f., (wk.), arming, armor.

S

SAAL, m., (pl., Säle), hall.

SAAT, f., (wk.), sowing, seed.

SAGEN, wk., to say, speak.

SAMMELN, wk., to collect, assemble.

SAMT, (sammt), prep. with dat., with; -- mit, along with.

SAND, m., (-), sand.

SATTIGEN, wk., to satisfy, satiate.

SAUGEN, (au, o, o or wk.), to absorb, inbibe.

SÄULE, f., (wk.), column, pillar.

SÄUMEN, wk., to delay, hesitate.

SCHAFT, m., (¨e), shaft, stock, handle.

SCHALE, f., (wk.), shell, skin.

SCHALEN, wk., to put a handle to, board.

SCHALK, m., (-e or ¨e), rogue, knave.

SCHALL, m., (-), sound, ring.

SCHÄMEN, wk., r., to be ashamed.

SCHÄNDEN, wk., to disfigure, disgrace, spoil.

SCHAR, f., (wk.), troop, multitude, herd.

SCHARENWEISE, in bands or troops.

SCHÄRFEN, wk., to whet, heighten.

SCHATTEN, m., (-), shadow, shade.

SCHATTENBILD, n., (-er), phantom.

SCHATZ, m., (¨e), treasure, store.

SCHAUDERN, wk., to shiver, shudder, feel dread of.

SCHAUEN, wk., to look at, gaze.

SCHAUERN, wk., to shudder, shiver.

SCHAUM, m., (¨e), foam, froth.

SCHÄUMEN, wk., to foam, froth.

SCHAUSPIEL, n., (-e), spectacle, sight.

SCHEIDE, f., (wk), sheath, scabbard.

SCHEIN, m., (-e), light, splendor.

SCHEINEN, (ei, ie, ie), to appear, shine, look.

SCHEITEL, m., (-), top, crown of the head.

SCHELTEN, (e, a, o, schilt), to blame, reproach.

SCHENKEN, wk., to pour out, give, grant.

SCHEU, shy, timid.

SCHICKEN, wk., to send, ordain; p.p., adapted, fit.

SCHICKSAL, n., (-e), destiny, fate.

SCHIFF, n., (-e), ship, vessel.

SCHIFFBEDECKT, covered or screened by ships.

SCHILD, m., (-e or -er), shield, buckler.

SCHIMMER, m., (-), shimmer, gleam, lustre.

SCHIRM, m., (-e), screen, protection, shelter.

SCHLACHT, f., (wk.), battle, engagement.

SCHLACHTGEWÜHL, n., mêlée.

SCHLAF, m., sleep, repose.

SCHLÄFE, f., (wk.), temple.

SCHLAFEN, (a, ie, a, schläft), to sleep.

SCHLAGEN, (a, u, a, schlägt), to beat, strike.

SCHLANGE, f., (wk.), snake, serpent.

SCHLANGENPAAR, n., (-e), pair of serpents.

SCHLAU, sly, crafty.

SCHLECHT, bad, sorry, poor, wretched.

SCHLEICHEN, (ei, i, i), S., to slink, crawl, steal.

SCHLEIFEN, wk., to slide, drag, slip.

SCHLEIFEN, (ei, i, i), to polish.

SCHLEUDERN, wk., to hurl, sling.

SCHLEUNIG, quick, speedy, prompt.

SCHLIESZEN, (ie, o, o), to close, end, clasp.

SCHLIMM, bad, evil, sad.

SCHLINGEN, (i, a, u), to wind, twist.

SCHLOSZ, n., (¨er), castle, clasp, lock.

SCHLUMMER, m., (-), slumber, drowsiness.

SCHLUSZ, m., (¨e), end, resolution.

SCHMACH, f., insult, outrage.

SCHMACHTEN, wk., to languish, pine; schmachten nach, to yearn for.

SCHMEICHELN, wk., (with dat.), to flatter, fawn upon.

SCHMERZ, m., (-es or -ens, -en), pain, woe.

SCHMERZLICH, painful, grievous.

SCHMETTERN, wk., to crash, peal, resound.

SCHMUCK, m., ornament, decoration, attire.

SCHMÜCKEN, wk., to adorn, dress.

SCHNEIDE, f., (wk.), edge, cut, energy.

SCHNELL, rapid, swift, sudden.

SCHNITTER, m., (-), reaper.

SCHÖN, beautiful, noble.

SCHONEN, wk., to be sparing of, save.

SCHOSZ, m., (-e), n., (¨er), spring, shoot.

SCHRECK, m., terror, fear.

SCHRECKEN, (e, a, o, schrickt), to frighten, alarm.

SCHRECKEN, n., terror, fright.

SCHRECKENSTAG, m., (-e), day of terror.

SCHRECKLICH, frightful, terrible, awful.

SCHRECKNISS, f., (-e), horror.

SCHREI, m., (-e), cry, scream, shriek.

SCHREIEN,

SCHRITT, m., (-e), step, stride.

SCHULDIG, owing, guilty.

SCHULDLOS, guiltless, innocent.

SCHULTER, f., (wk.), shoulder.

SCHÜREN, wk., to stir, poke, rake.

SCHUSZ, m., (¨e), rapid movement, rush, charge,

SCHUTT, m., rubbish, ruins.

SCHÜTTERN, wk., to vibrate, tremble, shake.

SCHUTZ, m., defense, refuge, care.

SCHÜTZEN, wk., to protect, guard.

SCHWACH, weak, feeble.

SCHWÄCHE, f., (wk.), weakness.

SCHWANGER, pregnant.

SCHWANK, flexible, unsteady, slender.

SCHWANKEN, wk., to fluctuate, hesitate.

SCHWARM, m., (¨e), swarm, troop, host.

SCHWARZ, black, dark.

SCHWARZEN, wk., to blacken, sully.

SCHWÄTZER, m., (-), babbler.

SCHWEBEN, wk., to soar, hover.

SCHWEFELDUFT, m., (¨e), vapor of sulphur.

SCHWEIF, m., (-e), tail, train, trail.

SCHWEIGEN, (ei, ie, ie), to be silent.

SCHWEIGEN, n., silence.

SCHWEISZ, m., (-e), sweat, perspiration.

SCHWELLE, f., (wk.), threshhold, sill.

SCHWER, heavy, serious.

SCHWERBEDRÄNGT, heavily afflicted, hard-pressed.

SCHWERT, n., (-er), sword.

SCHWINDEN, (i, a, u), S., to vanish, waste away.

SCHWINGEN, (i, a, u), to brandish, wave, swing.

SCHWUNG, m., (¨e), swing, vault, play.

SEELE, f., (wk.), soul, mind, heart.

SEGEN, m., (-), blessing, grace.

SEGENLEER, empty of blessing, unblessed.

SEGENVOLL, blessed, prosperous.

SEHEN, (e, a, e, sieht), to see, perceive; zu etwas sehen, to look after or at.

SEHER, m., (-), seer, prophet.

SEHR, adv., very, greatly.

SEIL, n., (¨e), rope, cord, line.

SEIN, adj., his, one's, its.

SEIN, (sein, war, gewesen), S., to be, exist.

SEIT, prep. with dat., since, for; conj., ever since.

SEITDEM, adv., since, since then, ever since; conj., since.

SEITE, f., (wk.), side, page, flank.

SELBST, indec. adj. or pron., self; adv., very, even.

SENDEN, wk., or (senden, sante, gesandt), to send, dispatch.

SETZEN, wk., to seat; r., to take a position.

SEUFZEN, wk., to sigh, groan.

SICH, reflex. pron., 3rd pers. sing. and plur., dat. and acc., all genders,, himself, herself, itself, themselves; (where 3rd pers. is used for address), yourself, yourselves.

SICHER, secure, certain, sure.

SIE, pers. pron., 3rd sing., fem., nom. and acc., she, it, her; 3rd plur., all genders, nom. and acc., they, them; Sie, in address, you.

SIECH, sick, languishing.

SIEGEN, wk., to be victorious, triumph.

SIEGER, m., (-), victor, conqueror.

SIEGESFEST, n., (-e), festival of victory.

SIEGESKRONE, f., (wk.), crown of victory.

SIEGREICH, victorious, triumphant.

SIGÄISCH, Sigean.

SILBERFURCHE, f., (wk.), furrow, wrinkle.

SILBERGRAU, silvergrey.

SINKEN, (i, a, u), to sink, fall down.

SINN, m., (-e, poet., -en), mind, opinion.

SINNLOS, deprived of one's senses, mad, foolish.

SITZ, m., (-e), seat, residence.

SITZEN, (sitzen, sasz, gesessen), to sit, stay, remain .

SKLAVENKNIE, m., (-(e)s, -e), knee of a slave.

SKLAVISCH, enslaved, servile.

SO, adv., so, thus, as; interj., indeed, well.

SOGLEICH, adv., immediately, forthwith.

SOHN, m., (¨e), son.

SOLCH, adj. and dem. pron., such, such a; adv., such.

SOLLEN, wk., to owe, ought, shall.

SONNENHEITER, bright as the sun.

SONNENSTRAHL, m., (-en), sunbeam.

SONST, adv., else, besides, formerly.

SORGE, f., (wk.), sorrow, care, anxiety.

SPÄHEN, wk., to search, explore.

SPALTEN, wk., p.p., gespaltet or gespalten, to split, open.

SPAREN, wk., to save.

SPARTANISCH, Spartan.

SPEER, m., (-e), lance, spear, javelin.

SPERREN, wk., to spread open, lock.

SPIELEN, wk., to play, perform.

SPIESZ, m., (-e), spear, lance.

SPITZE, f., (wk.), point, top.

SPORN, m., (Sporen), spur, stimulus.

SPOTT, m., ridicule, scorn.

SPRACHLOS, speechless, mute.

SPRECHEN, (e, a, o, spricht), to speak, declare.

SPRINGEN, (i, a, u), to leap, jump.

SPRUCH, m., (¨e), verdict, saying.

SPRUNG, m., (¨e), crack, leap.

SPUR, f., (wk.), trace, track, sign.

SPÜREN, wk., to trace, perceive.

STADT, f., (¨e), town, city.

STAHL, m., (-e), steel, sword, dagger.

STAMM, m., (¨e), stem, family, race.

STAND, m., (-e), position, post, station.

STARK, strong, heavy, violent.

STÄRKE, f., strength, force.

STARREN, wk., to stiffen, bristle, stare.

STAUB, m., dust, powder.

STAUNEN, wk., to be astonished or amazed at.

STEHEN, (stehen, stand, gestanden), to stand, be situated.

STEIGEN, (ei, ie, ie), S. and H., to mount, rise; zu Berge steigt mein Haar, my hair rises on end.

STEIN, m., (-e), stone, rock.

STELLEN, wk., to place, arrange; r., to range oneself.

STERBEN, (e, a, o, stirbt), S., to die, perish.

STERBLICH, mortal.

STERN, m., (-e), star.

STERNENHIMMEL, m., stars of heaven.

STETS, adv., steadily, always, still.

STIER, m., (-e), ox.

STILL, hushed, still, motionless, secret.

STILLEN, wk., to quiet, appease, hush.

STIMME, f., (wk.), voice, vote, opinion.

STIRNE, f., (wk.), forehead, brow, countenance.

STOCKEN, wk., S. and H., to prop, cease, run, stop.

STOLZ, proud, haughty.

STOSZEN, (o, ie, o), to push, thrust.

STRAFEN, wk., to punish, chastise.

STRAFGERICHT, n., (-e), court, judgment.

STRAHLEN, wk., to beam, radiate.

STRAHLENBOGEN, m., (-), arch of light.

STRAND, m., (-e, or ¨-er), strand, seacoast.

STRANG, m., (¨-e), rope, cord, line.

STRASZE, f., (wk.), road, street.

STRECKEN, wk., to stretch, extend.

STREICH, m., (-e), stroke, blow.

STREICHEN, (ei, i, i), S. and H., to stretch, extend.

STREIFEN, wk., to streak, strip off.

STREIT, m., (-e), dispute, quarrel, strife, conflict.

STRENG, severe, austere.

STREUEN, wk., to scatter, sprinkle.

STRICKEN, wk., to knit, ensnare.

STROM, m., (¨-e), stream, river, torrent.

STRÖMEN, wk., to stream, flow.

STUFE, f., (wk.), step, stair, degree.

STUNDE, f., (wk.), hour, period.

STURM, m., (¨-e), storm, rage, tumult.

STÜRMEN, wk., to storm, rage.

STÜRZEN, wk., to plunge, hurl, overthrow, empty out; r., to rush.

SUCHEN, wk., to seek, search for.

SÜD, m., south.

SUMPF, m., (-è), swamp, marsh.

SUND, m., (-e), sound, strait.

SÜSZ, sweet.

T

TAG, m., (-e), day, daylight.

TAPFER, brave, bold, courageous.

TAUB, deaf, dead, unfeeling, numb.

TAUBE, f., (wk.), dove, pigeon.

TAUCHEN, wk., S. and H., to dip, plunge, dive.

TÄUSCHEN, wk., to deceive, cheat, impose upon; p. p., deceitful, illusory.

TAUSEND, n., (-e), thousand.

TAUSENDSTIMMIG, thousand-voiced.

TEILEN, wk., to divide, share, split.

TEMPEL, m., (-), temple.

TEMPELDACH, n., (-ër), roof or dome of a temple.

TEMPELHALLE, f., (wk.), hall or portico of a temple.

TEUER, dear, costly, precious.

THAL, n., (-ër), valley, vale, dale, glen.

THAT, f., (wk.), deed, act, action, fact.

THESSALISCH, Thessalian.

THOR, n., (-e), gate, gateway.

THRÄNE, f., (wk.), tear.

THRÄNENBACH, m., (-e), torrent of tears.

THRÄNENLOS, dry-eyed, without tears.

THRÄNENWERTH, deplorable, lamented.

THRON, m., (-e), throne.

THRONEN, wk., to be enthroned, to reign.

THUN, (u, a, a), to do, perform, make.

THÜR(E), f., (wk.), door.

TIBERSTROM, m., (¨e), Tiber river, flow of the Tiber.

TIEF, deep, profound, low.

TIEFGESUNKEN, disgraced, degraded.

TOBEN, wk., to fume, storm, rage, bluster.

TOCHTER, f., (¨), daughter.

TOD, m., (-e), death.

TODESNOT, f., (¨e), peril of death, death-misery.

TODESOPFER, m., (-), martyr.

TOT, dead, lifeless.

TOTENKÖRPER, m., (-), dead body, corpse.

TOTENSTILL, still as death.

TRAGEN, (a, u, a, trägt), to carry, bear, take, endure.

TRAUEN, wk., (with dat.), to trust, have confidence in.

TRAUER, f., grief, affliction, mourning.

TRAUERKLANG, m., (¨e), mournful sound, sound of grief.

TRAUM, m., (¨e), dream, vision.

TRAUMGESICHT, n., (-), vision.

TRAURIG, sad, wretched.

TREFFEN, (e, a, o, trifft), to hit, strike, reach, fall upon, find.

TREFFLICH, excellent, admirable.

TREIBEN, (ei, ie, ie), to drive, push, force.

TRENNEN, wk., to separate, divide.

TRETEN, (e, a, e, tritt), S. and H., to tread, step, walk upon, trample.

TREU, faithful, true.

TREUE, f., fidelity, honesty, loyalty.

TRIEB, m., (-e), movement, impulse, inclination.

TRIFT, f., (wk.), right of way.

TRINKEN, (i, a, u), to drink, imbibe, absorb.

TRITT, m., (-e), step, pace,

TROCKNEN, wk., to dry, become dry, dry up.

TROGANISCH, Trojan.

TROPHÄE, f., (wk.), trophy.

TROST, m., comfort, consolation.

TROTZ, m., boldness, strength, obstinacy.

TROTZIG, haughty, proud, insolent.

TRÜB, troubled, muddy.

TRUGGEWEBE, n., web of deceit.

TRUMM, m. and n., (¨er), end, piece, stump; pl., ruins, fragments,

TUCKE, f., (wk.), trick, treachery.

TUGEND, f., (wk.), virtue, chastity.

TURM, m., (¨e), tower, belfry, steeple.

TÜRMEN, wk., to pile up.

U

ÜBER, prep. with dat., expressing rest or work not requiring motion of the body; prep. with acc., expressing motion, over, above, higher than, upon.

ÜBERBLICKEN, wk., insep., to glance at, survey.

ÜBERDAUREN, wk., insep., to outlast, outlive, survive.

ÜBERDENKEN, (denken, dachte, gedacht), insep., to think of, meditate, reflect on.

ÜBERGEBEN, (e, a, a, gibt), sep., einem etwas, to pass, hand to, leave to, surrender.

ÜBERLEBEN, wk., insep., to outlive, survive.

ÜBERMACHT, (Uebermacht), f., superior force.

ÜBERRAGEN, wk., insep., to overtop, rise or tower above.

ÜBERRASCHEN, wk., insep., to surprise, take unawares, startle.

ÜBERS, über das.

ÜBERSETZUNG, f., (wk.), translation.

ÜBERWINDEN, (i, a, u), sep., to conquor, overcome.

ÜBRIG, left over, remaining.

UFER, n., (-), strand, shore.

UM, prep. with acc., about, around, near; adv., about; um und um, from all sides, all round about; um .... zu, with supine or infin., so as, in order to.

UMFASSEN, wk., insep., to clasp round, enclose.

UMFLIESZEN, (ie, o, o), insep., to encircle, flow around, encompass.

UMGREIFEN, (ei, i, i), insep., to span, embrace.

UMHÄNGEN, wk., insep., to hang or fasten around.

UMHER, adv. and sep. pref., around, about, all round.

UMHÜLLEN, wk., insep., to envelop, cover, wrap up, veil.

UMKEHREN, wk., sep., S., to turn back, return.

UMKREIS, m., circle, circuit.

UMNEBELN, wk., insep., to wrap in fog, dim, cloud.

UMREISZEN, wk., sep., to pull down, tear up.

UMRINGEN, (i, a, u), to close in, beset, surround.

UMSCHLIESZEN, (ie, o, o), insep., to enclose, surround.

UMSONST, adv., in vain, for nothing, to no purpose, aimlessly.

UMSTIMMEN, wk., sep., to change one's opinion, convert.

UMSTRICKEN, wk., to knit around, ensnare, entangle.

UMSTÜRMEN, to storm around, rage around.

UMSTÜRZEN, wk., sep., to turn over, overthrow, upset, ruin.

UMWENDEN, wk. (or wenden, wandte, gewandt), sep., to turn, turn round or about.

UMWINDEN, (i, a, u), insep., to twine around, encircle.

ÜPPIG, luxuriant, rank, exuberant.

UNABWENDBAR, inevitable, appointed by fate.

UNBARMHERZIG, unmerciful, pitiless, hard, cruel.

UNBEKANNT, unknown, ignorant.

UNBEMERKT, unperceived, unnoticed.

UNBESCHÄDIGT, uninjured, safe and sound.

UNBEWEG, immovable, fixed, motionless.

UND, conj., and.

UNDANKBAR, ungrateful.

UNERSCHÜTTERT, unshaken, unaffected.

UNERWARTET, unexpected, unhoped for, sudden.

UNERWEICHTEN, inflexible, not to be softened.

UNFERN, adj., near; prep., (gen., dat., or von), near, not far from.

UNGEHEUER, monstrous, huge, colossal, frightful.

UNGERÖCHEN, (obs.), unavenged, unpunished.

UNGESTÜM, stormy, blustering, raging, violent.

UNGEWISZ, uncertain, doubtful, tottering, irresolute.

UNGLÜCKLICH, unhappy, unlucky, unsuccessful, disastrous, sad, fatal.

UNGLÜCKSCHWANGER, pregnant or big with misfortune.

UNGLÜCKSELIG, unhappy, unfortunate, disastrous.

UNGLÜCKSTAG, m., (-e), unlucky day.

UNGLÜCKSVOLL, unlucky, unfortunate, miserable.

UNNENNBAR, unutterable, inexpressible.

UNSELIG, unhappy, unlucky, fatal.

UNSER, poss. adj., unser, uns(e)re, uns(e)res, our; poss. pron. uns(e)rer, uns(e)re, uns(e)res, ours; also, gen. of pers. pron., wir.

UNTER, prep. (with dat., expressing rest or with acc., expressing motion), under, below, beneath, among, during, by.

UNTERGANG, m?, going down, setting, ruin, destruction.

UNTERGEHEN, (gehen, ging, gegangen), S., to sink, go to ruin, perish.

UNVERHOFFT, unhoped for, unexpected.

UNVERLETZT, unhurt, uninjured, safe.

UNVERSEHRT, uninjured.

UNWEGSAM, impracticable, pathless, untrodden.

UNWISSEND, ignorant, not cognizant of.

UNWURDIG, unworthy.

V

VATER, m., (¨-), father, sire.

VATERHERZ, n., (-ens, -e or -en), heart of a father.

VATERLAND, n., (-¨er), native country, fatherland.

VÄTERLICH, native, ancestral.

VATERSTADT, f., (-¨e), native city.

VERBERGEN, (e, a, o, birgt), to hide, conceal.

VERBLENDEN, wk., to blind, dazzle, delude.

VERBLUTEN, wk., S., r., to bleed too much, bleed to death.

VERDACHT, m., (-es), suspicion.

VERDÄCHTIG, suspected, suspicious, equivocal.

VERDERBEN, (wk. or e, a, o, verdirbt), to spoil, destroy, undo, ruin.

VERDERBEN, n., spoiling, corruption, ruin.

VERDERBENTRÄCHTIG, big with misfortune, pregnant with evil.

VERDIENEN, wk., to venerate, respect, adorn, honor.

VEREIN(IG)EN, wk., to unite, join.

VERFLUCHENSWÜRDIG, execrable.

VERFOLGEN, wk., to pursue, follow, continue.

VERGEHEN, (gehen, ging, gegangen), S., to pass, slip away, pass away, vanish.

VERGIESZEN, (ie, o, o), to spill, shed, pour out.

VERGNÜGEN, wk., to content, satisfy, please.

VERHALTEN, (a, ie, a, hallt), to keep back, repress, master, control.

VERHÄNGNIS(S), n., (-e), fate, destiny.

VERHÄNGNISZVOLL, fatal, unhappy, fateful.

VERHEHLEN, wk., to hide, conceal, dissemble.

VERHÖHNEN, wk., to scoff, laugh at, deride.

VERIRREN, wk., S., to err, go astray, lose one's way, wander about.

VERJUNGEN, wk., to rejuvenate.

VERKLAGEN, wk., to accuse, impeach.

VERKÜNDIGEN, wk., to announce, foretell, prophecy, forewarn.

VERLANGEN, wk., to demand, desire, require, wish, long for, crave.

VERLASSEN, (a, ie, a, läszt), to leave, quit, abandon, desert.

VERLEGEN, wk., to misplace, stop, hinder, postpone, delay: p.p., spoiled, embarrassed, confused, perplexed.

VERLEIHEN, wk., to lend, give, grant, confer.

VERLETZEN, wk., to wound, injure, damage, violate.

VERLIEREN, (ie, o, o), to lose; r., to lose one's self, disappear disperse; p.p., used as adj. and adv.,lost, forlorn; verlor(e)n gehen, to be lost.

VERLUST, m., (-e or -e), loss.

VERMÄHLEN, wk., to marry, give in marriage, unite.

VERMENGEN, wk., to mix, mingle, blend, confuse.

VERNEHMEN, (nehmen, nahm, genommen, nimmt), to hear, perceive.

VERRÄT(H)EN, (a, ie, a, rat(h)), to betray, disclose, reveal.

VERRATERISCH, treacherous, faithless.

VERRUCHT, infamous, atrocious, most wicked.

VERSAMMELN, wk., to assemble, bring together, collect.

VERSCHIEDEN, different, unlike, distinct, several.

VERSCHLINGEN, (i, a, u), to twist, twist together, entwine, swallow, devour.

VERSCHMÄHEN, wk., to disdain, reject.

VERSCHULDEN, wk., to involve in debt, commit, merit.

VERSCHWEIGEN, (ei, ie, ie), to keep secret, conceal, suppress.

VERSCHWINDEN, (i, a, a), to vanish, pass away.

VERSEHREN, wk., to wound, injure, damage.

VERSÖHNEN, wk., to conciliate, reconcile, appease.

VERSTECKEN, wk., to hide, conceal; p.p., and adj., hidden, deep, close, sly.

VERSTELLEN, wk., to remove, misplace, pretend, counterfeit.

VERTAUSCHEN, wk., to exchange, barter.

VERTRAUEN, wk., (einem etwas), to entrust to a person, confide something to his care.

VERURTEILEN, wk., to condemn, sentence.

VERWECHSELN, wk., to change, exchange, mistake.

VERWEGEN, bold, daring, determined, insolent.

VERWIRREN, wk., to entangle, confuse, bewilder.

VERWUNDERN, wk., to surprise, astonish.

VERWÜSTUNG, f., destruction.

VERZIEHEN, (ziehen, zog, gezogen), to put off, delay.

VERZWEIFLUNG, f., despair.

VIEL, (mehr, meist), much; pl., many.

VIELLEICHT, adv., perhaps, may be, perchance, haply.

VIERMAL, adv., four times.

VOLK, n., (¨er), people, nation, men, race.

VOLL, adj., usually followed by gen. or von and dat.; sometimes by dat. or acc. without prep., full, filled, complete.

VOLLENDEN, wk., to finish, complete.

VOLLGESTOPFT, crammed.

VON, prep. with dat., expressing rest; with acc., expressing motion, in front of, in the presence of, for, on account of, through, because of.

VORHANDEN, at hand, ready, present.

VORLEUCHTEN, wk., (einem), to carry a light before.

VORÜBEREILEN, wk., to hasten by or past.

VORÜBERZUG, m., (-e), going by, sailing across.

W

WACHE, f., guard, watch, sentinel.

WAFFE, f., (wk.) weapon, arm.

WAGEN, wk., to venture, risk, dare, attempt.

WAGEN, m., (-), vehicle, cart, chariot.

WAGENLENKER, m., (-), charioteer, driver of a chariot.

WAHL, f., (wk.), choice, selection, alternative.

WÄHLEN, wk., to choose.

WAHN, m., (-), illusion, delusion.

WÄHNEN, wk., to think, believe, suppose.

WAHNSINN, m., (-e or -en), madness, frenzy.

WAHR, true, real, correct, proper.

WAHREN, wk., to notice, watch over, take care of.

WAHRHEIT, f., (wk.), truth, truism, fact.

WAHRLICH, adv., truly.

WALD, m., (¨er), wood, forest.

WALLEN, wk., to undulate, move like waves, float.

WALTEN, wk., to dispose, manage, rule, govern.

WALZE, f., (wk.), cylinder, roller.

WALZEN, wk., to roll.

WAND, f., (¨e), wall, partition, side, rib.

WANDERN, wk., S., to travel, go, walk, move.

WANGE, f., (wk.), cheek.

WARM, warm, hot.

WARNEN, wk., to warn, advise.

WARNUNGSVOLL, full of warning, full of caution.

WARUM, adv. and conj., why, on what account, for what reason.

WAS, inter. pron., what, why; rel. pron., what, whatever, that which.

WACHSEN, (a, u, s, wächst), to grow, wax, increase, advance.

WASSER, n., (-), water.

WEBEN, wk., to weave, entwine, hatch.

WECHSELN, wk., to change, issue.

WECKEN, wk., to awake, awaken.

WEGFÜHREN, wk., to lead away, carry off.

WEH(E), inter., alas, woe; weh ... mir, wöe to me; adj., painful, sore, aching, sad.

WEHEN, wk., to wave, flutter, blow.

WEHREN, wk., to arrest, prevent, oppose; (einem etwas) to forbid one to do a thing, prevent (one from).

WEHRLOS, unarmed, defenceless.

WEIB, n., (-er), woman, wife.

WEICHEN, (ei, i, i), to yield, give way.

WEIGERN, wk., to refuse, deny.

WEIHEN, wk., to consecrate, dedicate, ordain.

WEIL, conj., because, since; poet., while, as long as.

WEILEN, wk., to stay, stop, tarry, linger.

WEINEN, wk., to weep, cry.

WEISSAGEN, wk., insep., to foretell, predict.

WEIT, wide, broad, far, remote, distant, much.

WETTEIFERN, wk., to emulate; (mit and dat.) contend (with).

WELCH, inter. adj., which, what.

WELLENBAD, n., (-ẽr), sea-bath.

WELT, f., (wk.), world.

WENDEN, (wk. or p.p., gewandt), to turn, turn over, change.

WENIG, little, not much, few.

WENN, conj., when if, in case, provided.

WER, inter. pron., who; rel. pron., who, he who, he that; indef. pron., whoever.

WERDEN, (e, a, o, wird), S., to become, come to be, grow, turn out, prove; aux. with p.p. of other verbs to form pass.; was soll aus ihm -en, what shall become of him.

WERFEN, (e, a, o, wirft), to throw, cast, fling.

WERT, dear, honored, worthy, worth, deserving.

WETTER, n., (-), weather, storm, tempest.

WETTERBÄCH, m., (-e), tempestuous brook.

WETZEN, wk., to whet, sharpen, brush against.

WEG, m., (-e), road, way.

WEGSCHÜTTELN, wk., to shake off or away.

WIE, adv. and conj., how, as, like when; wie auch, however.

WIEDERHOLEN, wk., insep., to bring or carry back, repeat.

WIEDERKEHR, f., wk., return.

WIEDERKLINGEN, (i, a, u), sep., to sound back again, echo.

WIEDERSEHEN, (e, a, e, sieht), sep., to see again.

WIDER, adv. and sep. or insep. pref., against, back again, in opposite direction.

WIDERSCHEINEN, (ei, ie, ie), sep., to reflect.

WIDERSTAND, m., (¨e), opposition, resistance.

WIDERSTEHEN, (stehen, stand, gestanden), insep., with dat., to oppose, withstand.

WIEGEN, wk., to rock, move gently.

WIDDER, m., (-), ram, battering ram.

WIDRIG, adverse, untoward, inimical.

WILD, wild, savage, uncultivated, noisy, angry, turbulent.

WILLE, m., (-ns, -n), will, design, purpose, wish.

WILLIG, willing, voluntary, ready, docile.

WILLKOMMEN, welcome, acceptable, gratifying.

WIND, m., (-e), wind.

WINKEN, wk., to wink, sign, beckon, nod.

WIPFEL, m., (-), (tree)-top, top, summit.

WISSEN, (wissen, wuszte, gewuszt, weisz), to know.

WO, inter. adv., where, in what place; rel. adv., where, in, on, at which (place, etc.), at which (time); conj., wo nicht, if not, unless.

WOGE, f., (wk.), wave, billow.

WOGEN, wk., to surge, heave.

WOHER, inter. and rel. adv., inter. or rel. pron. with prep., whence, how.

WOHIN, inter. and rel. adv. inter. or rel. pron. with prep., whither, what way, toward what place.

WOHL, (wohl, besser, am besten), well, indeed, to be sure, perhaps, I wonder, probably; leb(e) wohl, farewell.

WOHLAN, adv., boldly; interj., come on! well, now, then.

WOHLBEKANNT, well-known.

WOHLTHAT, f., (wk.), benefit, kindness, favor.

WOHNEN, wk., to dwell, live.

WOHNUNG, f., (-en), dwelling, residence, house.

WÖLBUNG, f., (wk), arch, bow, bend.

WOLF, m., (-e), wolf.

WOLKE, f., (wk.), cloud.

WOLKENSPITZE, f., (wk.), points of cloud, cloud-peaks.

WOLLEN, (wollen, wollte, gewollt, will), to wish, please, desire, ordain, intend, be about to, be on the point of.

WORIN, inter. and rel. adv., wherein, in which or what.

WORT, n., (¨er if meaning unconnected or single words, -e in all other cases), word, term, speech, promise, pledge.

WOZU, inter. and rel. adv. inter. or rel. pron. with prep., whereto, to what purpose, why.

WUND, sore, galled, chafed, wounded.

WUNDE, f., (wk.), wound, sore, bruise, hurt.

WUNDENMAL, n., (¨er), mark of a wound, scar.

WUNDER, n., (-), wonder, miracle, astonishment, marvel.

WUNDERBAU, m., (-es, -e or -ten), miraculous structure, astonishing structure.

WUNDERBILD, n., (-er), wondrous or marvelous image.

WUNSCH, m., (¨e), wish, desire.

WÜNSCHEN, wk., to desire, wish, long for.

WÜRGEN, wk., to choke, slaughter, massacre.

WÜRGER, m., (-), strangler, cutthroat, murderer.

WÜRGERHAND, f., (-e), hand of a murderer.

WUT, f., rage, fury, madness.

WÜTEN, wk., to rage, be furious; p.p., enraged, furious, mad, rapid.

Z

ZAGEN, n., fear.

ZAHL, f., (wk.), number.

ZAHLENLOS, numberless, innumerable.

ZART, (-er and zärter, -est), tender, soft.

ZAUBERBAND, n., (¨er), bands of enchantment.

ZEHN, ten.

ZEH(E)NJÄHRIG, ten-year old.

ZEICHEN, wk., to mark, brand.

ZEICHEN, n., (-), sign, mark, proof.

ZEIGEN, wk., to show, point out, display, prove.

ZEIT, f.,(wk.), time, season.

ZEITIG, early, opportune, present.

ZENITH, m., zenith.

ZEPTER, n. and m., (-), sceptre.

ZERBRECHEN, (e, a, o, zerbricht), insep., to break in pieces, snap.

ZERMALMEN, wk., insep., to bruise, crush, dash in pieces.

ZERNAGEN, wk., insep., to gnaw.

ZERREISZEN, (ei, i, i), insep., to rend, tear in pieces, break.

ZERSTOREN, wk., insep., to destroy, overthrow, ruin.

ZERSTÖRUNG, f., (wk.), destruction, overthrow.

ZERSTREUEN, wk., insep., to disperse, scatter, dispell.

ZERSTÜCKEN, wk., insep., to divide, cut up.

ZERT(H)EILEN, wk., insep., to divide, separate.

ZERTRETEN, (a, e, i, tritt), insep., to crush by treading on, tread under foot.

ZEUGE, m., (-n, -n), witness.

ZEUGEN, wk., to bear witness.

ZIEHEN, (ziehen, zog, gezogen), to draw, pull, haul; march towards, move.

ZIER, f., (wk.), ornament, decoration.

ZIERDE, f., (wk), ornament, decoration.

ZINNE, f., (wk), pinnacle, spire, battlement.

ZISCHEN, wk., to hiss.

ZITTERN, wk., to tremble, shudder, waver.

ZORN, m., anger, wrath, rage.

ZU, prep. with dat., in, into, for, at, by, as.

ZÜCKEN, to move quickly, jerk; den Degen auf einen -, to draw one's sword upon a person.

ZUERST, firstly, in the first place, first of all.

ZUFALL, m., (-e), chance, fortune, incident.

ZUFLIEGEN, (ie, o, o), S., to fly to or towards.

ZUFLUCHT, f., (wk.), refuge, shelter.

ZUFLUCHTSORT, m., (-er or -e), place of refuge, asylum, retreat.

ZUG, m., (¨-e), pull, progress, march, band, procession.

ZUGEGEN, indeclin. adj. or adv., (used only predicately), present.

ZULETZT, adv., finally, after all.

ZUNG, f.,(wk.), tongue, language.

ZÜRNEN, wk., to be irritated, be angry with.

ZURÜCH, adv. and prep., backwards, back.

ZURÜCKBLEIBEN, (ei, ie, ie), S., to remain behind.

ZURÜCKFLIEHEN, (ie, o, o), S., to flee back, withdraw hastily.

ZURÜCKFUHREN, wk., to lead back.

ZURÜCKGEBEN, (e, a, e, gibt), to return, restore.

ZURÜCKHALTEN, (a, ie, a, hält), to hold back, detain, conceal.

ZURÜCKSCHEUCHEN, wk., to scare, frighten away.

ZURÜCKTRAGEN, (a, u, a, trägt), to carry back.

ZURÜCKTREIBEN, (ei, ie, ie), to drive back.

ZURÜCKWENDEN, wk., to turn back.

ZUSAMMENRINGEN, (i, a, u), r., to coil up.

ZUSAMMENTREIBEN, (ei, ie, ie), to drive together.

ZUSCHNÜREN, wk., to tie together.

ZUSENDEN, wk., to send to.

ZWANG, m., force.

ZWAR, indeed, truly, I admit.

ZWEIFEL, m., (-), doubt, uncertainty, hesitation.

ZWEIGESPANN, n., (-e), pair of horses, span.

ZWEIFACH, two-fold, double.

ZWEIT, second, next,

ZWINGEN, (i, a, u), to force, compel, master, overcome.

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B O S T O N U N I V E R S I T Y
G R A D U A T E S C H O O L

T h e s i s

DIE BEREITUNG EINER AUSGABE VON SCHILLER'S "DIE ZERSTÖRUNG VON TROJA"

Submitted by

HARRIET M. FISK PARTCH
(A.B., Boston University, 1900)

In partial fulfilment of requirements for
the degree of Master of Arts
1915.

NOT TO BE TAKEN
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'Heu fuge, nate dea, teque his', ait, 'eripe flammis:
hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troia.
Sat patriae Priamoque datum; si Pergama dextra
defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.

Fort Göttinsohn! Fort, fort aus diesem Brand!
Die Mauern sind in Feindes Hand,
Die stolze Troja stürzt von ihren Hohen,
Genug, genug ist für das Vaterland,
Genung für Priams Thron geschehen
Wär's eines Mannes tapfre Hand,
Die Trojas letztes Schicksal wendet
So hätt'es dieser Arm vollendet.

"Away, son of a goddess, away, away from these fires! The walls are in the hands of the enemy. Proud Troy plunges from her height! Enough, enough has been done for the fatherland, enough for the throne of Priam! If the brave hand of a man had been able to turn away the last fate of Troy, then this arm of mind would have done it."

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Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia Penatis:
hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere,
magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto.'
Dixit et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem
aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.

Die Heiligtümer sind dir übergeben,
Nimm zu Gefährten sie auf deiner flücht'gen Bahn,
Für sie wirst du ein neues Ilium erheben
Nach langer Irrfahrt auf dem Ozean.
Er spricht's und holt in schneller Eile
Mir vom Altar mit eigner Hand
Der Mächt'gen Vesta heil'ge Säule,
Den Priesterschmuck, den ew'gen Feuerbrand.

The relics are handed over to thee. Take them as companions upon thy fugitive path. For them, thou wilt set up a new Troy, after long wanderings o'er the ocean." He speaks thus, and with his own hand fetches to me, from the altar, in sudden haste, the sacred pillar of the mighty Vesta, the priestly attire, the eternal fire-brand

Diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu,
et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis
Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit,
clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror.
Excutior somno et summi fastigia tecti
ascensu supero atque arrectis auribus adsto,

Und draußen hört man schon ein tausendstimmig Heulen
Mit wachsendem Getön die bangen Lüfte teilen,
Es dringt der Waffen eisernes Gebrause
Bis zu Anchisens, mein Vaters, Hause,
Das hinter Bäumen einsam sich verlor;
Es donnert aus dem Schlummer mich empor,
Den höchsten Standort wähl' ich mir im Hause
Und stehe da mit offnem Ohr.

And already, without, has been heard a howling from a thousand throats, splitting the tense air with growing sound; the iron ringing of arms penetrates even to the house of Anchises my father, a house which, secluded, was set behind trees. The thundering noise rouses me from sleep. I choose the highest point in the house and stand there with listening ear.

in segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus Austris
305 incidit aut rapidus montano flumine torrens
sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores
praecipitesque trahit silvas, stupet inscius alto
accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.

So fallen Feuerflammen ins Getreide
Gejagt vom Wind, so stürzt der Wetterbach
Sich rauschend nieder von des Berges Heide;
Zertreten liegt, so weit er Bahn sich brach,
Der Schweisz der Rinder und des Schnitters Freude,
Und umgerissne Wälder stürzen nach;
Es horcht der Hirt, unwissend, wo es dröhne
Vom fernen Fels verwundert dem Getöne.

Thus fall flames of fire chased by the wind into the corn, thus roars the tempestuous brook, rushing down from the thicket on the mountain. The labor of oxen and the joy of the reaper lies trodden under foot as far as the torrent breaks a road for itself. The shepherd, from a distant cliff, astonished at the continuous sound, hears it, ignorant of what it forebodes.

Tum vero manifesta fides Danaumque patescunt
insidiae. Iam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam
Vulcano superante domus, iam proximus ardet
Ucalegon, Sigea igni freta lata relucent.

Jetzt lag es kund und aufgethan,
Wie Danaer auf Treu' und Glauben halten!
Das Truggewebe sieht man jetzt schrecklich sich entfalten
Schon liegt, besiegt vom prasselnden Vulkan,
Deiphobus' erhabne Burg im Staube,
Schon wird Ukalegons, ihr Nachbar ihm zum Raube,
Und des sigäischen Sundes Flut
Scheint wider von des Feuers Glut.

Now it was known and disclosed how the Greeks keep honesty and faith. One now sees the web of deceit expanding frightfully. Already overcome by crackling fire, the stately castle of Deiphobus lies in the dust, already the house of Ucalegon, his neighbor has become a prey, and the waves of the strait of Sigeum reflect the glow of the fire.

Exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
Arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis
315 sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem
cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem
praecipitant, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.

Von lautem Kriegsgeschrei erzittern jetzt die Zinnen,
Und schrecklich schmettert des Achaiers Horn.
Sinnlos bewaffn' ich mich. Bewaffnet was beginnen?
Ein Heer zu sammeln schnell, treibt mich der edle Zorn,
Und mit der Freunde Schar die Feste zu gewinnen
Verzweiflung selbst ist des Entschlusses Sporn.
Will, ruf' ich aus, das Schicksal mit uns enden,
So stirb sich's schön, die Waffen in den Händen.

Now the battlements violently trembling,
shake from the loud battle-cry, and fearfully
resounds the horn of the Achaean. Senseless,
I arm myself; but armed, what was I to do?
Noble rage drives me to collect quickly an army
and with a host of friends to win the strong-
holds. Very despair drives me on. I exclaim: "If
fate wishes to put an end to us, then I will
die nobly my weapons in hand."

Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivum,
Panthus Othryades, arcis Phoebique sacerdos,
sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem
ipse trahit cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
'Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?'
Vix ea fatus eram gemitu cum talia reddit:

Indem seh' ich, entflohn der Feinde Pfeilen,
Den Priester des Apoll bei mir vorüberereilen;
Die überwundnen Götter in der Hand,
Am Arm den kleinen Sohn, flieht er betäubt zum Strand.
Halt, rief ich, o halt an, mich zu belehren,
Mein Panthus, was beschliesst das zürnende Geschick?
Welch festes Schlosz wird uns noch Schutz gewähren?
Da gibt er seufzend mir zurück:

Then, I see, escaped from the arrows of the enemy, the priest of Apollo hastening past me, With the vanquished gods in his hand and his little son at his ~~side~~, he flees, stupified, to the shore. "Stop," I called, "O, stop to advise me, my Panthus what angry fate decrees, what strong castle will yet afford us protection?" Then he with a sigh, replies to me:

'Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
Dardaniae. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens
gloria Teucrorum; ferus omnia Iuppiter Argos
transtulit; incensa Danai dominantur in urbe.
Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus adstans
fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet
insultans.

Der Tage letzter ist vorhanden,
Gekommen ist die unabwendbar böse Zeit;
Einst gab es Teukrer, Troja hat gestanden,
Und seines Ruhmes Schimmer strahlte weit.
Der grimme Zeus gab alles dem Argeier,
Der waltet jetzt in der entflammten Stadt;
Bewaffnete ergießt das Ungeheuer,
Und Sinon schürt die Glut, frohlockend seiner That.

"The last day is at hand, the inevitable evil hour has arrived. Once, there were Trojans, there was a Troy, and the luster of its fame shone afar. Enraged Zeus gave all to the Greek who now rules in the kindled city. The monster pours forth armed men, and Sinon, exulting in his deed, stirs the fire.

Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt,
milia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis;
obsedere illi telis angusta viarum
oppositis; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
stricta parata neci; vix primi proelia temptant
portarum vigiles et caeco Marte resistunt?

Und durch die zweisach offnen Thore wogen
Schon Tausende und Tausende einher,
Als aus dem räumigen Mycene nie gezogen;
Es stehen andre mit gestrecktem Speer,
Mordlustig hingepflanzt auf engen Wegen,
Des Eisens Blitz starrt jeder Brust entgegen.
Kaum thun die ersten Wachen Widerstand
Und wagen das Gefecht mit ungewisser Hand.

And already, through the double gates surge forth
thousands and thousands innumerable as if they had never
moved out of capacious Mycene. Others, eager
for blood, planted upon the narrow road,
stand with extended spears, The flash of iron
confronts every breast. Scarcely the first
sentinels offer resistance and irresolutely
risk battle.

Talibus Othryadae dictis et numine divum
in flammas et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinys,
quo fremitus vocat et sublatus ad aethera clamor.
Addunt se socios Riphaeus et maximus armis
Epytus oblati per lunam

Von diesen Reden feurig aufgefodert
Und fortgezogen von der Götter Macht,
Flieg' ich dahin, wo's höher, heller lodert,
Wo Donner stürzender Paläste kracht,
Wo vom Geschrei und vom Geklirr der Eisen
Die Luft erbebt, wohin die Furien mich reissen,
Der günst'ge Mond gibt mir den trefflichen Epyt
Und Riphaeus' Stärke zu Begleitern mit.

Passionately moved by these words and
drawn on by the power of the gods, I rush
forth where the flames are higher and brighter.
The thunder of the falling palaces crashes.
The furies drag me where the air trembles
with the clamor and crashing of swords.
The gracious moon shows me excellent Epytus
and also the sturdy Riphaeus as allies.

340. Hypanisque Dymasque
et lateri adglomerant nostro iuvenisque Coroebus
Mygdonides; illis ad Troiam forte diebus
venerat insano Cassandrae incensus amore
et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat,
345 infelix, qui non sponsae praecepta furentis
audierit.

Dymas und Hypanis beseelen gleiche Triebe,
Auch Mygdons Sohn, Chorōbus, folgt dem Zug,
Den für Kassandra die unsel'ge Liebe
Verhängnisvoll zu Trojas Ende trug.
Dem Vater seiner Braut bracht'er hilfreiche Scharen
Und glaubte nicht dem warnungsvollen Laut,
Nicht den verkündigten Gefahren
Im Mund der gottbeseelten Braut.

Like impulses animate Dymas and Hypanis; also there follow the train, Coroebus, the son of Mygdon, whom fatal love for Cassandra dragged unhappily to Troy's destruction. He brought helpful troops to the father of his betrothed and did not believe in the uttered warnings nor the dangers prophecied by the mouth of his divinely inspired bride.

Quos ubi confertos audere in proelia vidi,
incipio super his: 'Iuvenes, fortissima frustra
pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupidio
certa sequi (quae sit rebus fortuna, videtis;
excessere omnes adytis aris que relictis
di, quibus imperium hoc steterat; succurritis urbi
incensae) moriamur et in media arma ruamus.
Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem'.

Wohlan, beginn' ich zu der kampfbegier'gen Jugend,
Ihr Herzen, jetzt umsonst voll Heldentugend!
Gewichen sind, ihr seht's, aus allen ihren Sitzen
Die Götter, welche Troja schützen.
Treibt euch der Mut, dem kühnen Führer nachzugehn,
Kommt, der entflammten Troja beizustehn
Kommt mit mir, kommt und fechtend endigt euer Leben!
Besiegte rettet nichts, als Rettung aufzugeben.

"Well," I begin to say to the youth eager for combat. "Ye spirits, now vainly full of heroic valor: the gods which defend Troy have withdrawn - you see - from all their seats. If courage forces you to follow the bold leader, come to aid enkindled Troy, come with me, come and fighting end your life. Nothing saves the conquered but to renounce rescue."

Sic animis iuvenum furor additus. Inde lupi ceu
raptores atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
exegit caecos rabies catulique relecti
faucibus exspectant siccis, per tela, per hostis
vadimus haud dubiam in mortem mediaeque tenemus
urbis iter; nox atra cava circumvolat umbra.

Entflammet durch dies Wort ist ihres Eifers Glut,
Und Wölfen gleich, die durch den Nebel spürend schleichen,
Herausgestachelt von des Hungers Wut,
Mit trocknem Gaum erwartet von der Brut,
Geht's zum gewissen Tod durch Schwerter und durch Leichen.
Der hohlen Nacht furchtbare Schatten streichen
Rings durch die Strazen; unser kühner Mut
Verschmäht, aus Trojas Mitte zu entweichen.

The glow of their ardor is quickened by this speech, and like wolves which, on the scent, slip thru the mist, goaded on by the rage of hunger, awaited by dry throats by their young, they go to sure death thru swords and thru corpses. The frightful shadows of the empty night stretch thru the streets but our boldness scorns to escape from the midst of Troy.

Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando
explicet aut possit lacrimis aequare labores?
Urbs antiqua ruit multos dominata per annos;
plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
corpora perque domos et religiosa deorum
limina;

O Nacht des Grauens, welcher Mund
Spricht deine Schrecken aus, die Todesnot der Meinen!
Wer Macht die Opfer, die du würgtest, kund!
Wo nehm' ich Thränen her, sie zu beweinen!
Sie fällt, die hohe Stadt, seit grauem Altertum
Gewohnt, zu herrschen und zu siegen.
Auf Straszen, Schwellen, selbst im Heiligtum
Der Götter sieht man Totenkörper liegen.

" O night of terror, what mouth tells of thy horrors, the death miseries of my men? Who makes known the victims which thou slaughterest? Whence do I derive tears sufficient to bewail them? She falls - the mighty city, wont from grey antiquity, to rule and to triumph. Upon the streets, upon the thresholds, even in the very sanctuary of the gods dead bodies are seen lying.

nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teucri;
quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus,
victoresque cadunt Danai: crudelis ubique
luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.

Doch glaube nicht, daß nur trojanisch Blut
Der Nächte schrecklichste getrunken.
Auch meines Volks erstorbner Mut
Glimmt auf in manchem Heldenfunken,
Und dann fließt auch des Siegers Blut.
Der Angst, der Qual, des Jammers Stimmen spalten
Des Hörers Ohr, wo nur das Auge ruht,
Des Todes schrecklich wechselnde Gestalten!

But do not imagine that the most horrible of nights drank only Trojan blood! The fading courage of my nation also glows up in many a heroic flush, and then flows the blood of the victor also. The voices of anguish, of torment, of misery, split the ear of the hearer. Wherever the eye rests, the frightfully changing forms of death are there.

Primus se Danaum magna comitante caterva
Androgeos offert nobis socia agmina credens
inscius atque ultro verbis compellat amicis:
'Festinate, viri. Nam quae tam sera morantur
segnities? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
Pergama; vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis?'
Dixit et extemplo (neque enim responsa dabantur
fida satis) sensit medios delapsus in hostis.

Von Feinden warf zuerst mit einer grosszen Schar
Androgeos sich uns entgegen.
Sein Irrtum stellt in uns der Freunde Heer ihm dar.
Auf, Brüder, eilt! rufter. Woher so spät, ihr Trägen?
Die andern tragen schon das ganze Pergam fort,
Ihr habt erst jetzt den Schiffen euch entrissen?
Kaum endigt er, so sagt' ihm ein verdächtig Wort,
Dasz Feindeshaufen ihn umschlieszen.

With a large band of the enemy, Androgeos first
met us. By mistake, he thinks us to be his friends.
"Away, brothers, hasten," he calls, "How so late, ye lazy
ones. The others are already carrying away the whole
Pergamus. You have but now torn yourselves from the
ships." Hardly has he ended, when a suspicious remark
tells him that a crowd of the enemy surround
him.

Obstipuit retroque pedem cum voce repressit,
improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
pressit humi nitens trepidusque repente refugit
attollentem iras et caerula colla tumentem;
haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.
Inruimus densis et circumfundimur armis

Sein Fusz erstarrt, und auf den Lippen stirbt die Stimme.
So zittert, wer, in Dornen tief versteckt,
Die Natter unverhofft mit rauhem Fuszstritt weckt;
Ihr blauer Hals schwillt an, mit gift'em Grimme
Knirscht sie empor, und bleich flieht er zuruck.
So wendet bei geschärftem Blick
Androgeos erschrocken um. Wir dringen
In seine dichte Schar, es mischen sich die Klingen.

He stands stock-still and speech dies upon
his lips. Thus shudders one who unexpectedly
with rough kick awakens the adder deeply hidden
in thorns; her blue neck swells, she puffs up
with poisonous rage and he alarmed flees
back, pale. Thus Androgeos alarmed turns
around with quickened look. We press
into his compact band. Our swords
mingle.

ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
sternimus; adspirat primo fortuna labori.
Atque hic successu exultans animisque Coroebus
'O socii, qua prima,' inquit, 'fortuna salutis
monstrat iter quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur;
mutemus clipeos Danaumque insignia nobis
aptemus. Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?
arma dabunt ipsi.'

In Troja fremd und halb von Furcht entseelt, erliegen
Sie unserm Arm. Den Anfang krönt das Glück.
Auf, Freunde, ruft erhitzt von diesen ersten Siegen,
Choröbus, voll von Mut. Es zeigt uns das Geschick
In diesem Zufall selbst den Weg zum Leben.
Vertauscht den Schild! Den griech'schen Helm
aufs Haupt!
List oder Kraft – was wäre Feinden nicht erlaubt?
Die Toten werden Waffen geben.

Strangers to Troy, and half dead from fright, they succumb
to our arms. Fortune crowns this beginning. "Up, friends," calls
Coroebus, full of courage, flushed by this first victory. In this incident, fate
itself points out for us the way to life. Exchange shields. Put the Grecian
helmet upon the head. Stratagem or strength, what might not be
used against an enemy. The dead will furnish us weapons.

Sic fatus deinde comantem
Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum
induitur laterique Argivum accommodat ensem.
Hoc Ripheus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque iuventus
laeta facit: spoliis se quisque recentibus armat.
Vadimus immixti Danais haud numine nostro

Er spricht's, und schleunig weht auf seinem Haupt
Des fremden Helmes Busch, Androgeos geraubt.
Er eilt, des Schildes Zierde zu vertauschen,
Und läszt ein griechisch Schwert von seinen Hüften
rauschen.
Ihm folgt die ganze Jugend und umhängt
Sich schnell die frischgemachte Beute.
So stürzen wir mit Danaern vermengt,
Doch ohne unsern Gott, zum Streite.

Thus he speaks, and at once upon his head wares the tuft of the strange helmet, taken from Androgeos. He hastens to exchange the decoration of the shield and soon has a Greek sword rattling from his hip. All the youth follow his example and quickly put on the late-won booty. So we mingle, confused with the Greeks: thus we rush to battle, yet without the protection of our deity.

multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem
conserimus, multos Danaum demittimus Orco;
diffugiunt alii ad navis et litora cursu
fida petunt, pars ingentem formidine turpi
scandunt rursus ecum et nota conduntur in alvo.
Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis!

Begünstigt von der blinden Nacht,
Gelingt uns manche heisze Schlacht,
Und mancher Grieche fällt von unsern Streichen.
Schon fliehn sie scharenweis, dem drohenden Geschick
Am sichern Bord der Schiffe zu entweichen;
Bis in des Rosses Bauch scheucht sie die Furcht zurück.
Ach, niemand schmeichle sich, im Dünkel groszer Thaten,
Der Götter Gnade zu entraten!

Favored by the dark night, many a hot battle
is won by us, and many a Greek falls by our blows.
They have already fled to the ships to escape the
threatening fate. Fear drives them back, even
into the paunch of the horse. Alas, let no one, in the
arrogance of great deeds, flatter himself that
he can do without the favor of the gods.

Ecce trahebantur passis Priameia virgo
crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae
ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra,
lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus
et sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen;

Was zeigt sich uns! Selbst an Tritoniens Altar
Erkühnt man sich, Kassandra zu ergreifen.
Wir sehn mit aufgelöstem Haar
Die Tochter Priams aus dem Tempel schleifen;
Zum tauben Himmel fleht' ihr glühend Angesicht,
Denn, ach! die Fessel klemmt der Jungfrau zarte Hände.
Choröbus' Wahnsinn trägt es nicht
Er sucht im Schlachtgewühl ein Heldenende.

What do we see? At the very altar of Minerva, they dare to sieze Cassandra. We see them drag along out of the temple the daughter of Priam with loosened hair; her burning face implores the unfeeling heaven – for, alas! irons pinch the tender hands of the maiden. Coroebus, roused to frenzy can not endure this. He rushes to heroic death in the mêlée.

consequimur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis.
410. Hic . primum ex alto delubri culmine telis
nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes.
armorum facie et Graiarum errore iubarum;

Ihm stürzt in dichtgeschlossen Gliedern
Die ganze Schar der Freunde nach.
Doch, ach! von unsern eignen Brüdern
Kommt hier vom höchsten Tempeldach
Ein mördrisch Pfeilgewölk auf uns herabgeflogen.
Des Federbusches fremde Zier,
Der Schilde Zeichen, welche wir
Verwechselt, hatte sie betrogen.

The whole band of his friends follow after him in a compact mass. But alas! from the highest part of the temple dome, a murderous cloud of arrows from our own brothers falls down upon us. The strange decoration of the crests, the signs of the shields which we had exchanged, had deceived them.

tum Danai gemitu atque ereptae virginis ira
undique collecti invadunt, acerrimus Aiax
et gemini Atridae Dolopumque exercitus omnis,
adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eois
Eurus equis; stridunt silvae, saevitque tridenti
spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo.

Die Priesterin uns abzuringen
(Verraten hat uns längst der Sterbenden Geschrei),
Umstürmt uns der Dolopen Schar. Es dringen
Mit Ajax die Atriden selbst herbei.
So wenn im Sturme sich die Winde heulend schlagen,
Der wilde Süd, des Nordens rauhe Macht
Der mut'ge Ost, auf Titans raschem Wagen,
Es rauscht des Meeres Grund, des Waldes Eiche kracht.

Around storms the band of Dolopians intent on wresting the priestess from us. The cry of the dying ones has long ago betrayed us. The sons of Atreus themselves with Ajax press forward, as when in a storm struggle the howling winds, the turbulent south wind, the rough force of the north wind the spirited east wind from the swift chariot of the sun god; the foundations of the sea roar, the oaks of the forest crash.

Illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram
fudimus insidiis totaque agitavimus urbe,
apparent; primi clipeos mentitaque tela
agnoscunt atque ora sono discordia signant.
Hicet obruimur numero,

Jetzt sehn wir noch zu ganzen Heeren,
Die unsrer Waffen glücklicher Betrug
Vor kurzem noch im finstern Dunkel schlug,
Von ihrer Flucht zurückekehren.
Ihr schneller Blick erkennt in dunkler Schlacht
Des Helmes List, der Schilde falsche Zeichen.
Jetzt muss der Augen Wahn dem Klang der Stimmen weichen,
Jetzt siegt des Feindes Uebermacht.

Now we watch the whole army returning from
from their flight, – the army which the lucky
deceit of our weapons just now drove back into
dim darkness. Their quick look recognized even
in dark battle, the trick of the helmet, the false
signs of the shield. Now the illusion of the
eyes must yield to the sound of voices; now
the superior force of the enemy conquers.

primusque Corœbus
Penelei dextra diuae armipotentis ad aram
procumbit; cadit et Ripheus, iustissimus unus
qui fuit in Teucris et seruantissimus aequi
(dis aliter visum); pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque
confixi a sociis, nec te tua plurima, Panthu,
labentem pietas nec Apollinis infula texit.

Es fällt zuerst, von Penelens durchstochen,
Chorœbus an Tritoniens Altar
Es fällt, der das Gesetz der Tugend nie gebrochen,
Ripheus, der Redlichste den Ilium gebar.
Die Götter richteten nicht so! Von Freundesstreichen
Liegt Hypanis, liegt Dymas hingestrecket;
Und kann der Priesterschmuck, der dich, o Panthus deckt,
Kann selbst dein schuldlos Herz die Himmlischen erweichen?

First of all, falls Coroebus, thrust thru by Penelens
at the altar of Minerva. Ripheus falls, the most
righteous one that Troy bore, one who had never broken
the law of chastity, tho the gods judged otherwise.
Hypanis lies dead, Dymas also, laid low by the
stroke of friends; and can thy priestly attire,
which protects thee, O Panthus, can thy blameless
spirit, in its passing avail to soften the celestials?

Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum,
testor in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas
vitavisse vices Danaum et si Fata fuissent
ut caderem meruisse manu. Divellimur inde,
435 Iphitus et Pelias mecum, quorum Iphitus aevo
iam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi;

Bezeugt mir's Trojas heil'ge Trümmer,
Du Flammengrab, das meine Stadt verschlang,
Dasz ich an jenem Schreckenstage nimmer
Mich feig entzogen des Gefechtes Drang,
Und, war's mein Los, an jenem Tag zu enden,
Dasz ich's verdient mit meinen Würgerhänden!
Jetzt wich ich der Gewalt, mir folgt, vor Alter lasz,
Iphyt und, schwer von Wunden, Pelias.

Witness for me, sacred ruins of Troy, thou blazing tomb which devoured my city, that I never, as a coward, shunned the violence of the combat on that day of terror, and if it were my lot to die on that day, bear witness that I deserved it by my destroying hand. Now I yield to force. Iphytus, spiritless on account of old age, and Pelias burdened with his wounds, follow me.

protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.
Hic vero ingentem pugnam, cetera nusquam
bella furent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe,
sic Martem indomitum Danaosque ad tecta ruentis
cernimus obsessumque acta testudine limen.

Zu Priams Burg ruft uns der Stimmen lautster Hall.
Als ras'te nirgends sonst der Streitenden Gedränge,
Nicht durchgang Ilium der Waffen wilder Schall,
Erblick' ich hier ein fürchterlich Gemenge,
Des Andrangs Ungestüm, ergrimmten Widerstand.
Den Feind seh' ich die hohen Dächer stürmen
Und mit der Schilde dichtgeschlossnem Band
Sich furchtbar vor den Eingang türmen.

The loudest sound of voices calls us to the castle of Priam. As if nowhere else thru all Ilium the savage weapons were raging, here, I notice a frightful fray, the violence of the crowd, the furious resistance. I see the enemy storm the high roofs and a closely formed band with shields formidably pile itself up before the entrance.

Haerent parietibus scalae, postisque subipsos
nituntur gradibus clipeosque ad tela sinistris
protecti obiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.
Dardanidae contra turris ac tota domorum
culmina convellunt (his se, quando ultima cernunt,
extrema iam in morte parant defendere telis)

Ich sehe Leitern an die Mauern legen,
Entschlossen klimmt der trotz'ge Sieger nach,
Die Linke hält den Schild der Pfeile Sturm entgegen,
Fest klammert sich die Rechte an das Dach.
Beschäftigt ist mein Volk, die Türme abzutragen,
Und mit den Trümmern wird der Stürmende bedroht.
Die letzte Zuflucht ihrer Not,
Wenn alles, alles fehlgeschlagen!

I behold ladders placed upon the walls. The insolent victor climbs them resolutely. His left hand holds the shield against the storm of arrows while his right holds fast to the roof. My people are busy in pulling down the towers, and the assaulters are threatened with the broken pieces, the last shelter of their misery when everything, everything fails.

auratasque trabes, veterum decora illa parentum,
devolvunt; alii strictis mucronibus imas
obsedere fores; has servant agmine denso.
Instaurati animi regis succurrere tectis
auxilioque levare vivos vimque addere victis.

Herabgestürzt seh' ich die übergold'ten Zinnen,
Denkmäler Alter, königlicher Pracht.
Mit bloszem Schwert wird jeder Weg nach innen
Von einer dichten Schar Dardanier bewacht.
Ein frischer Mut lebt auf in unsern Seelen,
Der schwerbedrängten Burg des Königs beizustehn,
Mit Stärke Stärke zu vermählen
Und der Besiegten Mut mitstreitend zu erhöhen.

I see the gilded pinacles, monuments of the old royal pomp, hurled down. Every way to the interior is guarded by a close band of Grecians with bared sword. A new courage revives in our souls to give aid to the hard-pressed castle of the king, to unite strength with strength, and fighting with them to increase the courage of the vanquished

Limen erat caecaeque fores et pervius usus
tectorum inter se Priami postesque relicti
a tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna manebant,
saepius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat
ad soceros et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.

Noch führten zum Palast, der Menge unbekannt,
Geheime, abgelegne Thüren,
Durch deren nie entdecktes Band
Die Zimmer ineinander sich verlieren.
Oft hatte, frei von des Gefolges Zwang,
Andromacha in Trojas schönen Tagen
Auf diesem unbemerkten Gang
Zum frohen Ahn den Enkel hingetragen.

However, unknown to the multitude, secret, secluded gates, swinging on never-yet-discovered hinges give into rooms which are lost in each other. Often free from the restraint of an attendant, in the prosperous days of Troy, Andromache had taken the grandson along, by this unnoticed passage, to the happy grandfather.

Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde
tela manu miseri iactabant inrita Teucri.
460. Turrim in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra
eductam tectis, unde omnis Troia videri
et Danaum solitae naves et Achaica castra,

Mich bringt er jetzt zum höchsten Dach hinauf,
Von wo die Teukrier mit segenleeren Händen
Verlorne Pfeile niedersenden.
Zum jähen Turm verfolg' ich meinen Lauf,
Der übers Dach empor zum Sternenhimmel schreitet;
Ganz Ilium liegt vor mir ausgebreitet,
Der feindlichen Gezelte ganzes Heer,
Das ganze schiffbedeckte Meer.

Now this passage leads me to the highest part of the roof, whence the Trojans with unblessed hands are sending ineffectual arrows. I continue my course to the steep tower which stretched above the roof to the stars of heaven. All Troy lies spread out before me, the whole army of the enemies' tents, the sea, all covered with ships.

adgressi ferro circum, qua summa labantis
iuncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
sedibus impulimusque; ea lapsa repente ruinam
cum sonitu trahit et Danaum super agmina late
incidit. At alii subeunt, nec saxa nec ullum
telorum interea cessat genus.

Von Tod umringt, zerreißen wir voll Mut
Der Deckte schon gewichne Fugen
Und schleudern sie auf der Achiver Flut
Mit samt den Pfeilern, die sie trugen.
Herunter stürzen sie mit donnerndem Gekrach,
Und weh den Stürmenden, die sich darunter stellten!
Doch frische Krieger dringen nach,
Der Streit brennt fort, und alle Waffen gelten.

Surrounded by death, but full of courage, we tear up the already weakened joints of the roof with their jambs and hurl them upon the stream of Grecians. Down they plunge with thundering crash, and woe to the storming party who is ranged below. However, new warriors press after, the strife wages hot; we avail ourselves of weapons of any sort.

Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
exsultat telis et luce coruscus aena,
qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat
nunc positis novus exuviis nitidusque iuventa
lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga
arduus ad solem et linguis micat ore trisulcis.

Als wollt' er jeden Feind zermalmen,
Pflangt Pyrrhus sich im Glanz der Rüstung vor das Thor,
Der Schlange gleich, genährt von bösen Halmen,
Die giftgeschwollen schlief im eisbedeckten Moor
Und neu verjüngt jetzt von sich streift die Schale,
Den glatten Leib im Reif zusammenringt,
Sich mit erhabner Brust aufbäumt zum Sonnenstrahle
Und dreier Zungen Blitz im Munde schwingt.

As if he wished to dash every enemy to pieces,
Pyrrhus plants himself in the splendor of his
armor before the gate, as the snake, which nourished by
evil herbs, was dormant in the ice-covered bog,
and now with renewed youth strips off its
skin, coils its sleek body together into a loop,
rears up its lofty breast to the sunlight — and
darts the flash of three tongues in its mouth.

Una ingens Periphas et equorum agitator Achillis,
armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
succedunt tecto et flammas ad culmina iactant.
Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni
480 limina perrumpit postisque a cardine vellit
aeratos; iamque excisa trabe firma cavavit
robora et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.

Dicht an ihm steht der hohe Periphas,
Nächst dem Automedon, Achillens Wagenwender,
Es drängt sich Skyros' Jugend an den Paß,
Und nachdem Giebel fliegen Feuerbrände.
Vom Angel haut er selbst das erzbeschlagne Thor,
Und alle Bänder stürzt des Beiles Schwung zu Grunde,
Leicht wird das Holz durchbohrt, das seinen Schirm verlor,
Und weit geöffnet klafft des Thores Wunde.

Close by him, stands the noble Periphas, next him Automedon, the charioteer of Achilles; the youth of Scyros crowd forward at the passage and fire-brands fly to the house-top. He, himself, chops at the brass-bound door and the swing of his ax hurls all the hinges to the ground; then the unprotected wood is easily broken thru and the wide-opened wound of the door yawns.

Apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt,
apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum,
armatosque vident stantis in limine primo.
At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu
miscentur, penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes
femineis ululant; ferit aurea sidera clamor.

Des innern Hauses weiter Hof, die Schar
Der Trojer, die den Eingang hüten,
Der alten Könige geheimste Säle bieten
Dem überraschten Blick sich dar;
Und aus den innersten Gemächern dringet
Der Männer Schrei'n, der Weiber jammernd Ach,
Die ganz Wölbung hallt das Klaggeheule nach,
Das in den Wolken wiederklinget.

Then is exposed to the surprised glance, the spacious court of the inner house, the band of Trojans who guard the entrance, and the most private halls of the old kings. From the innermost chambers arise the screams of men, and the moaning - alas! - of the women. All the arch prolongs the mournful cries which echo to the clouds.

Tum pavidae tectis matres ingentibus errant
amplexaeque tenent postis atque oscula figunt.
Instat vi patria Pyrrhus; nec claustra nec ipsi
custodes sufferre valent; labat ariete crebro
ianua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes.
Fit via vi; rumpunt aditus primosque trucidant
inmissi Danai et late loca milite complent.

Man sieht der Mütter Heer die weite Burg durchschweifen
Zum letztenmal wohl die Säulen noch umgreifen
Und küssen den empfindungslosen Stein.
Ganz mit des Vaters Trotz bricht Pyrrhus schon herein.
Ihn hält kein Schloss, die Thüre liegt in Trümmern,
Vom Widder eingerannt, Gewalt macht Bahn,
Tod ist der erste Gruss; so fluten sie heran,
Von Waffen rauscht's in allen Zimmern.

The army of mothers wandering thru the spacious castle is seen; they still embrace the columns for a last farewell and kiss the unfeeling stone. With the boldness of his father, Pyrrhus has already broken in; no lock stays him; the doors lie in ruins forced open by the battering rams. Night favors the fight. Death is the first greeting. Thus crowd they on and all the rooms resound with weapons.

non sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus amnis
exiit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles
fertur in arva furens cumulo camposque per omnis
cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem
caede Neoptolemum geminosque in limine Atridas,

So wütet nicht der hochgeschwollne Bach,
Der schäumend seinen Damm durchbrach,
Der Felsen Kerkerwand mit wildem Grimm durchhauen.
Er stürzt ins Feld mit trüber Wogen Kraft,
Der Herden Schar auf den ertränkten Auen
Wird mit den Hürden fortgerafft.
Ich selbst sah, Mord im Blick, den Achilliden
Am Eingang stehn und bei ihm die Atriden.

Not so much as he, rages the greatly swollen brook which foaming breaks thru its dam with savage fury to cut thru the confines of the cliffs. It rushes into the plain with the force of muddy waves; the multitude of flocks upon the submerged meadows are swept away in their folds. I, myself, saw the son of Achilles, with murderous look, standing at the entrance and with him the sons of Atreus.

vidi Hecubam centumque nurus Priamumque per aras
sanguine foedantem, quos ipse sacraverat, ignis.
Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum,
barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,
procubuere; tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis

Ich sah auch Hekuba, sah ihre hundert Töchter,
Sah Priam selbst an den Altar gestreckt,
Den Vater blühender Geschlechter,
Noch mit dem Blut der Opfer frisch befleckt.
Es tritt der Feind die Saat von fünfzig Ehen,
Der Enkel schöne Hoffnung in den Staub,
Die goldne Säule stürzt, behangen mit Trophäen,
Und was dem Brand entging, das wird des Würgers Raub.

I also saw Hecuba; saw her hundred daughters,
saw Priam the father of a flourishing race, lying
upon the altar, still stained with the blood of the
sacrifice. The enemy tramples in the dust the offspring
of fifty marriages, the fine hope of descendants. The
golden pillars hung with trophies fell; and whatever
escaped the fire that became the prey of the mur-
derer.

Forsitan et Priami fuerint quae fata requiras.
Urbis uti captae casum convulsaque vidit
limina tectorum et medium in penetralibus hostem,
arma diu senior desueta trementibus aevo
circumdat nequiquam umeris et inutile ferrum
cingitur ac densos fertur moriturus in hostis.

Mitleidig, Fürstin, wirst du fragen,
Wie König Priam seine Tage schloss?
So wisse denn. Kaum hört'er Trojens Stunde schlagen
Und sah den Feind, der durch die Pforten sich ergoss,
So eilt'er, sich den Panzer anzuschnallen,
Der die entwöhnten Glieder niederzog,
Umhängt das Schwert, das längst der Scheide nicht entflog,
Und stürzt zur Schlacht, als Fürst zu fallen.

Princess, sympathetically, you will ask how King Priam ended his days. Well, then, learn. Hardly had he heard the hour of Troy strike and seen the enemy which broke thru the gates, when he hastened to buckle on the coat of mail which weighed down the limbs long unaccustomed to their use; he girts on his sword which long since had not left its scabbard and rushes to battle to die as a prince

Aedibus in mediis nudoque sub aetheris axe
ingens ara fuit iuxtaque veterrima laurus
incumbens arae atque umbra complexa Penatis.
Hic Hecuba et natae nequiquam altaria circum,
praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae,
condensae et divum amplexae simulacra sedebant.

Es stieg in des Palastes mittlerm Raume
Ein hoher Altar in des Aethers Plan,
Ihn fächelte von einem alten Lorbeerbaume
Die nachbarliche Kühlung an.
Gleich scheuen Tauben, die das donnerschwüle Wetter
Zusammentrieb, lag dorten Hekuba
Mit allen Töchtern knieend da
Und schlosz in ihren Arm die unerweichten Götter.

In the inner space of the palace, under the clear sky, there rose a lofty altar. The neighboring breeze from an old bay-tree fanned it. Like timid doves which the weather, sultry with thunder, drove together, Hecuba with all her daughters was kneeling there and she clasped in her arms the inflexible gods.

Ipsum autem sumptis Priamum iuvenalibus armis
ut vidit, 'quae mens tam dira, miserrime coniunx,
impulit his cingi telis? aut quo ruis?' inquit.
'Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
tempus eget, non, si ipse meus nunc adforet Hector.
Huc tandem concede; haec ara tuebitur omnis,
aut moriere simul.'

Jetzt sah sie den Gemahl, bereit zur Gegenwehr,
Im jugendlichen Schmuck der Waffen sich bewegen.
Unglücklicher, wohin? ruft sie ihm bang entgegen,
Was für ein Wahnsinn reichte dir den Speer?
Und wäre selbst mein Hektor noch zugegen,
Jetzt helfen Schwert und Lanzen uns nicht mehr.
Hieher tritt! Dieses Heiligtum schützt alle,
Wo nicht, vermählet uns doch im Falle!

Now I saw her spouse, prepared for defence, armed with the weapons of his youth. "Unhappy one, whither goest thou," she calls to him. "What sort of madness gave the lance to you? Even were my Hector himself present, sword and lance would help us now no longer. Come hither. This sanctuary protects us all or else unites us in the ruin."

Sic ore effata recepit
ad sese et sacra longaevum in sede locavit.
Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostis
porticibus longis fugit et vacua atria lustrat
saucius. Illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus
insequitur, iam iamque manu tenet et premit hasta.

Sie sprach's und zog ihn zu sich hin und liesz
Im Priesterstuhl den Greis sich niedersetzen;
Da kam, von Pyrrhus' mörderischem Spiesz
Durchbohrt, sein Sohn Polit, blutriefend, voll Entsetzen,
Der Feinde Haufen durch, den weiten Bogengang
Dahergerannt. Sein Blick sucht in der öden Leere
Der weiten Zimmer Schutz; den schon gewissen Fang
Verfolgt Neoptolem mit mordbegier'gem Speere.

She spoke thus and drew him to her and made
the old man sit down in the seat of the priest. Then came
his terror-stricken son Polites, dripping blood, pierced by the bloody
lance of Pyrrhus, racing along thru the wide arcade, thru
troops of the enemy. He seeks shelter amid the desolation
of the broad rooms. Neoptolemus with murderous lance
pursues his destined booty.

Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
Hic Priamus, quamquam in media iam morte tenetur,
non tamen abstinuit nec voci iraeque pepercit.

Schon hascht ihn sein furchtbarer Arm,
Und über ihm sieht schon den Stahl der Vater schweben;
Noch flieht er bis zu Priams Fusz, und warm
Entquillt in Strömen Bluts das junge Leben.
Nicht länger schweigt das Vaterherz:
Obgleich verurteilt von des Mörders Grimme,
Erhebt er fürchterlich des Zornes Donnerstimme
Und heult in diese Worte seinen Schmerz:

Already his frightful arm has seized him
and the father already has seen the dagger
threatening, yet he flees even to the feet of Priam
and pours his young life forth in streams
of blood. The father-heart is silent no
longer; altho condemned by the rage of the
destroyer, he raises terribly his thundering
voice of rage and utters his grief in these
words:

535 'At tibi pro scelere', exclamat, 'pro talibus ausis
di, si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curet,
persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant
debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
fecisti et patrios foedasti funere vultus.

Für diese Freveltat, für diesen bittern Hohn,
Für dies verfluchenswürdige Erkühnen,
Wenn noch Gerechtigkeit wohnt auf der Götter Thron,
Erwarte dich, wie solche Thaten ihn verdienen,
Dich, Ungeheur, ein grausenvoller Lohn!
Dich, dich, der mit verruchtem Bubenstücke,
Mit dem erwürgten lieben Sohn
Gefoltert hat die väterlichen Blicke!

"For this outrage, for this scorn, for this execrable audacity, if justice still dwells on the throne of the gods, a horrible recompense awaits thee — monster — as such deeds merit! Thee, thee, who with atrocious Knavish act hast tortured the parents eyes with the slaughtering of his dear son!

540 At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles
talis in hoste fuit Priamo, sed iura fidemque
supplicis erubuit corpusque exsangue sepulcro
reddidit Hectoreum meque in mea regna remisit.

So, wahrlich, heilt's mit seinem Feinde nicht
Achill, den du zum Vater dir gelogen;
Es ehrte mit errötendem Gesicht
Der Held mein Alter und der Liebe Pflicht,
Als ich zu ihm, ein Flehender, gezogen.
Er weigerte mir Hektors Leichnam nicht,
Des Toten Feier würdig zu begehen,
Und liesz mich Troja wiedersehen.

Truly, not thus did Achilles, whom thou falsely
hast said was thy father, treat with his enemy.
He, the champion, with shamed face, honored
my old age and the duty of love when I, a
suppliant, drew toward him and refused me not
the body of Hector for its funeral solemnities,
and he allowed me to return again to
Troy."

Sic fatus senior telumque imbelle sine ictu
conicit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum
et summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit.
Cui Pyrrhus: 'Referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis
Pelidae genitori; illi mea tristia facta
degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento;
nunc morere.'

Mit diesen Worten schleudert er den Schaft,
Der ohne Klang der schwachen Hand enteilet
Und, aufgefangen von des Gegners Kraft,
Des Schildes Spitze kaum zerteilet.
Geh denn, erwidert Pyrrhus ihm voll Hohn,
Sag dem Achill, wie sehr ihn meine Thaten schänden!
Verklage dort den tief gesunknen Sohn!
Jetzt aber stirb von meinen Händen!

With this speech, he hurls his shaft, which, hastened without sound from the feeble hand, and intercepted by the power of his enemy, hardly cleaves the top of his shield. "Go, then", Pyrrhus, full of scorn, replies to him. "Go tell Achilles how very much my deeds disgrace him, yonder accuse the degenerate son, but now die by my hands."

Hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem
traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati
implicuitque comam laeva dextraque coruscum
extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.
Haec finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum
sorte tulit Troiam incensam et prolapsa videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
regnatorem Asiae. Jacet ingens litore truncus,
avulsumque umeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

Er reißt den Zitternden, dies sagend, zum Altare,
Der noch vom Blut des Kindes raucht,
Faßt mit der Hand die silbergrauen Haare,
Indes die Rechte tief sich in den Busen taucht.
So endigt Priamus. Sein Aug' sah Troja brennen,
Wie über Asien den Zepter ausgestreckt,
Jetzt ein gigant'scher Rumpf, am Meeresstrand entdeckt,
Es fehlt das Haupt, und niemand kann ihn nennen.

As he says this, he drags the trembling King to the altar which still reeks with the blood of his child, and seizes his silver gray hair with one hand while the right plunges the weapon deep into his heart. Thus dies Priam. His eyes saw Troy burn, which had extended the sceptre over Asia; now he lies uncovered on the sea-shore, a huge headless trunk which no one can recognize.

At me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror.
Obstipui; subiit cari genitoris imago,
ut regem aequaevum crudeli vulnere vidi
vitam exhalantem; subiit deserta Creusa
et direpta domus et parvi casus Iuli.
Respicio et quae sit me circum copia lustro.
Deseruere omnes defessi et corpora saltu
ad terram misere aut ignibus aegra dedere.

Jetzt wird zum erstenmal von Furcht mein Herz erfüllt.
Des alten Königs letztes Blassen
Weckt mir des eignen teuren Vaters Bild,
Zeigt mir mein Haus im Schutt, Gemahlin, Kind verlassen;
Ich spähe ringsum, wer mit folgen kann.
Ach, matt vom Streit sind alle längst verschwunden,
Hier hatten sie vom Turm den kühnen Sprung gethan,
Dort in den Flammen ihren Tod gefunden.

Now for the first time my heart is filled with fear: The last pallor of the old king recalls to me the image of my own dear father, shows me my house in ruins, my wife, my child abandoned. I search all around to see who is able to follow me. Alas! long since exhausted by the conflict, they had all passed away; here from the tower, they had made the daring leap, yonder in the flames, had they met their death.

Iamque adeo super unus eram, cum limina Vestae
servantem et tacitam secreta in sede latentem
Tyndarida aspicio; dant clara incendia lucem
erranti passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti.
Illa sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros
et poenas Danaum et deserti coniugis iras
praemetuens, Troiae et patriae communis Erinys,
abdiderat sese atque aris invisa sedebat.

So war ich denn der einzig Uebrige von allen,
Als meinem Blick, der durch die Gegend fleugt,
Des Brandes heller Schein in Vestas Tempelhallen
Die Tochter Tyndars sprachlos sitzend zeigt.
Der Griechen Furie, der Phrygier Verderben,
Bang, durch des Gatten strenges Strafgericht,
Bang, durch der Teukrier gerechte Wut zu sterben,
Barg sie im Heiligtum ihr bleiches Angesicht.

Thus I was the only one left when the bright light of the fire shows to my searching gaze Helen sitting speechless in the portico of the temple of Vesta, — Helen, the fury of the Greeks, the ruin of the Trojans. afraid of the stern judgment of her husband, afraid to die thru the just rage of the Trojans she concealed herself with pale face in the sanctuary.

Exarsere ignes animo; subit ira cadentem
ulcisci patriam et sceleratas sumere poenas.
'Scilicet haec Spartam incolumis patriasque Mycenas
aspiciet partoque ibit regina triumpho
coniugiumque domumque, patres natosque videbit,
Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris?
occiderit ferro Priamus? Troia arserit igni?
Dardanium totiens sudarit sanguine litus?
Non ita,

Mein Zorn entbrennt. Es reißt mich hin, sie zu durchbohren,
Zu rächen mein zerstörtes Vaterland.
Was? Troja setzte sie in Brand
Und zöge prangend ein in Lacedämons Thoren,
Die Teukrer hinter sich in sklavischem Gewand?
Sie sähe Gatten, Kinder, Eltern, Vaterland?
Sie dürfte mit das Siegesfest begehen?
Nein. Das wird nimmermehr geschehen.

My anger burns, urging me to stab her thru, to avenge my ruined fatherland. "What, shall she put Troy into the fire, and in splendor enter the gates of Sparta, the Trojans behind her in servile garb? Shall she see her husband, children, parents, fatherland? Shall she be allowed to help celebrate the festival of triumph? By no means! No.

namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen
feminea in poena est nec habet victoria laudem,
exstinxisse nefas tamen et sumpsisse merentis
laudabor poenas, animumque explesse iuvabit
ultricis flammae et cineres satiasse meorum.'
Talia iactabam et furiata mente ferebar,
cum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam
obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refulsit
alma parens,

Mag's sein, dasz des gestraften Weibes Blut
Des Mannes Schwert entehrt, den leichten Sieger schändet,
Genug, ich sättige der Rache heisze Glut,
Der Frevel wird gestraft, gerächt der Freunde Blut
Und eine Schuldige dem Orkus zugesendet.
So sprach aus mir des eiteln Grimmes Wut,
Als plotzlich, schön, wie sie sich nimmer mir gezeiget,
Der Mutter Glanzgestalt sich zu mir neiget.

It may be that the blood of a woman slain dishonors the sword of a man, disgraces the easy victor. Enough that I satisfy the hot revenge, that the outrage is punished, and that a guilty one is sent to Hades." So the rage of idle fury spoke from my mouth when suddenly, the glorious form of my mother bends toward me — more beautiful than she had ever before shown herself.

confessa deam qualisque videri
caelicolis et quanta solet, dextraque prehensum
continuit roseoque haec insuper addidit ore:
'Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?
Quid furis? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit?

Ganz Göttin, ganz umflossen von dem Lichte,
Worin sie steht vor Jovis Angesichte,
Durchschimmerte ihr Glanz die Dunkelheit.
Von welcher Wut, mein Sohn, von welcher Wunde
Entbrennt dein Herz? ertönts von ihrem Rosenmunde,
Indem ihr Arm zu stehen mir gebeut.
Wohin mit diesen wütenden Gebärden?
Was soll aus deiner Mutter werden?

A true goddess she was, wholly encircled by a celestial light. Her glory fills the darkness with splendor. "Because of what rage, because of what wound, my son, does thy heart burn?" Thus speaks her rosy lips while with her arm she motions me to stand. Whither with this ~~furious~~ wild gesticulations? What is to become of thy mother?

Non prius aspicies, ubi fessum aetate parentem
liqueris Anchisen, superet coniunxne Creusa
Ascaniusque puer? quos omnes undique Graiae
circum errant acies, et, ni mea cura resistat,
iam flammae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis.
non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacaenae
culpatusve Paris, divum inclementia, divum
has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Troiam.

Du willst nicht lieber sehn, ob dein Askan noch lebt,
Wo du des Vaters graues Haupt verlassen,
In welchen Nöten jetzt dein Weib Kreusa schwebt
Die der Achäer Schwärme rings umfassen,
Längst, ohne mich, ein Raub des Feuers oder Schwerts?
Nicht die spartan'sche Helena lasz busszen,
Nicht Paris klage an. Da! Zürne himmelwärts!
Die Götter sind's die Trojas Fall beschlieszen.

Dost thou not wish rather to see whether Ascanius still is living, where thou hast left the grey head of thy father, in what dangers from fire and sword is thy wife Creusa whom the host of Achaeans had surrounded long since except for me? Do not let the Spartan Helen do penance: do not accuse Paris. Under these circumstances, be angry towards heaven. It is the gods who determine the fall of Troy.

Aspice (namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti
mortalis hebetat visus tibi et umida circum
caligat, nubem eripiam; tu ne qua parentis
iussa time neu praeceptis parere recusa):
hic, ubi disiectas moles avulsaque saxis
saxa vides mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti
fundamenta quatit totamque a sedibus urbem
eruit.

Blick' auf! Der Nebel sei zerstreut,
Der noch mit Finsternis dein sterblich Aug' umhüllet;
Doch werde streng von dir erfüllet,
Was deine Mutter dir gebeut.
Du siehst, wie Qualm und Rauch in schwarzen
Fluten steiget,
Siehst Schutt auf Schutt und Stein auf Stein gehäuft;
Das ist Neptun, der Trojas Feste schleift
Und mit dem Dreizack ihre Mauern beuget.

Look upwards! Let the mist which still dims thy mortal eyes be dispelled. Nevertheless do exactly what thy mother bids thee. Thou seest smoke rising wave upon wave, thou seest ruins heaped upon ruins, and stone heaped upon stone. It is Neptune who razes the stronghold of Troy and with his trident throws down her walls.

hic Iuno Scaeas saevissima portas
prima tenet sociumque furens a navibus agmen
ferro accincta vocat.
Iam summas arces Tritonia (respice) Pallas
insedit nimbo effulgens et gorgone saeva
ipse pater Danais animos virisque secundas
sufficit, ipse deos in Dardana suscitat arma.

Am Skäerthor siehst du Saturnia,
Die Unbarmherzige, in rauhem Eisen blinken,
Siehst von den Schiffen sie stets neue Feinde winken;
Auf Pergams Turm siehst du Tritonia,
In ihrer Hand der Gorgo Schreckenis blitzen;
Du siehst – o fliehe, fliehe, teuer Sohn! –
Des Himmels König selbst auf Idas düsterm Thron
Den Feinden Kräfte leihn, die Himmlischen erhitzen.

Thou seest at the Scaean gate, the pitiless Juno, gleaming in rough iron, continually beckoning new enemies from the ships. Thou seest Minerva flashing upon the tower of Troy, in her hand the horror of the gorgon; Thou seest – O, flee, flee, dear son! – the very King of heaven upon Ida's gloomy throne bestowing power on the enemy, stirring up the celestials.

Eripe, nate, fugam finemque impone labori.
Nusquam abero et tutum patrio te limine sistam.
Dixerat et spissis noctis se condidit umbris.
Apparent diræ facies inimicaque Troiæ
numina magna deum.

Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignis
Ilium et ex imo verti Neptunia Troia,

Gib auf die eitle Gegenwehr!
O säume nicht, noch zeitig zu entrinnen,
Noch unverletzt wirst du dein Haus gewinnen;
Ich bin mit dir. – Sie sprach's und Nacht war um
mich her,
Und mir erschienen, mit des Grimmes Falten,
Der hohen Götter feindliche Gestalten;
Verwüstung, Einsturz, Grausen um und um,
In Asche sank vor mir ganz Ilium.

Abandon vain resistance. O delay not. There is still time to escape. Thou wilt yet uninjured reach thy house, I am with thee." As she ceased, night closed around me and I saw the hostile forms of the gods above, frowning in rage. Destruction, ruin dismay, all round about! all Troy sank into ashes before me.

ac velute summis antiquam in montibus ornum
cum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
eruere agricolae certatim; illa usque minatur
et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat,
vulneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum
congemuit traxitque iugis avulsa ruinam.

So, wenn der Pflüger Schar, auf hoher Bergesheide
Der Aexte mörderische Schneide
Auf den bejahrten Stamm der wilden Esche zückt,
Sie murrt erzürnt herab, die schwanke Krone nickt,
Erschüttert rauscht der dichtbelaubte Wipfel,
Bis, von der Wunden Macht besiegt,
Sie ächzend sich herunter wiegt
Und zermalmend wälzt von des Gebirges Gipfel.

As falls a mountain ash. The ash tree,
wounded by the ploughmen's murderous
axes, angered groaning, nods its waving
crown, shakes its rustling leavy top, and
overcome by the blows, dashes to pieces,
and rolls thundering down from the
mountain side.

Descendo ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostis
expedior; dant tela locum, flammaeque recedunt.
. Utqui ubi iam patriae perventum ad limina sedis
antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos
optabam primum montis primumque petebam,
abnegat excisa vitam producere Troia
exsilium pati.

Jetzt eil' ich fort. Durch Flammen, Schwert und Leichen
Führt unbeschädigt mich ein Gott, es weichen
Die Lanzen vor mir aus, das Feuer macht mir Bahn.
Schon hab' ich mich zur Wohnung durchgeschlagen;
Mit dem verehrten Vater fang' ich an.
Ihn will ich rettend erst auf das Gebirge tragen;
Umsonst bestürmt ihn seines Sohnes Flehn,
Mit Troja will er untergehn.

Now I hasten away thru flames, sword and corpses. A divinity guides me safely. The lances turn aside before me, the fire makes way before me. I have now arrived at my house. I seek first my honored father. I wish to save him first and carry him to the mountain. The entreaties of his son avail naught; he is resolved to perish with Troy.

'Vos o, quibus integer aevi
sanguis,' ait, 'solidaeque suo stant robore vires,
vos agitate fugam.
Me si caelicolae voluissent ducere vitam,
has mihi servassent sedes. Satis una superque
vidimus excidia et captae superavimus urbi.

Ihr andern, ruft er aus, in deren festen Brüsten
Der Jugend üppige Gesundheit glüht,
Spart euch für bessre Tage – flieht!
War's mir von Zeus bestimmt, des Lebens Rest zu fristen,
So war er Gott genug, den Flammen selbst zum Hohn,
Ein Haus mir zu verleihn. Genug, dasz einmal schon
Dies graue Haupt den Fall Dardaniens betrauert,
Genug, dasz es ihn einmal überdauert!

"You others," he exclaims, "in whose strong breasts glows the exuberant health of youth, save yourselves for better days. Flee! If it were allotted to me by Zeus that the balance of my life be spared, then were he a great enough deity to put the flames to scorn and to spare my house. Enough that once before this hoary head has mourned for the fall of the Trojans! Enough that it has once survived it.

Sic, o sic positum adfati discedite corpus.
Ipse manu mortem inveniam; miserabitur hostis
exuviasque petet. Facilis iactura sepulcri.
Iam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos
demoror, ex quo me divum pater atque hominum rex
fulminis adflavit ventis et contigit igni'

So will ich es. Jetzt Kinder! nehmt
Den letzten Abschied von Anchisen!
Den Weg zum Tode find ich selbst, es schämt
Der Feind sich nicht, mein Blut mitleidig zu vergiessen.
Er zieht mich aus, gleichviel, begraben oder nicht!
Die Götter hassen mich. Wozu noch länger tragen
Der siechen Lebens lastendes Gewicht,
An Thaten leer, seitdem mich Jovis Blitz geschlagen.

This is my wish. Now, children, bid Anchises the last farewell. I will find my own way to death. The shameless enemy, compassionately, will shed my blood. Whether I be buried or not, what matters? The gods detest me; why endure yet longer the oppressive burden of languishing life, empty of action since Jove's lightning struck me

Talia perstabat memorans fixusque manebat.
Nos contra effusi lacrimis, coniunxque Creusa
Ascaniusque omnisque domus, ne vertere secum
cuncta pater fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.
Abnegat inceptoque et sedibus haeret in isdem.
Rursus in arma feror mortemque miserrimus opto,

Er sprach's und unbeweglich blieb er stehn,
Ihn beugt nicht unser heiszes Dringen,
Nicht seines Enkels, nicht Kreusens Händeringen,
Nicht unser Thränen Macht, die strömend zu ihm flehn,
Durch solchen Trotz doch nicht den Tod herbeizurufen,
Nicht uns, uns alle mit in seinen Fall zu ziehn;
Er bleibt auf seinem Nein und weicht nicht von
der Stufen,
Aufs neu musz ich dem Tod entgegenfliehn.

Thus he spoke and remained motionless. Our passionate entreaties did not move him, nor did the urging of his grandson, nor Creusa's ringing her hands, nor our tears flowing in streams as we implore him not to call death hither thru such obstinacy, not to drag us all along in his ruin. He stucks to his "No," and yielded not a whit. Must I anew meet death?

nam quod consilium aut quae iam fortuna dabatur
Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto
sperasti, tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore?
Di nihil ex tanta superis placet urbe relinqui
et sedet hoc animo perituraeque addere Troiae
teque tuosque iuvat, patet isti ianua leto,
iamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,
gnatum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras.

Denn, Götter, welche Wahl ward mir gegeben!
Dich Vater, liesz' ich fliehend hinter mir?
Solch grausames Begehren kam von dir?
Ist's Jovis Schluss, soll nichts die Heimat überleben?
Beharrest du darauf, dasz uns derselbe Tod
Vereinige, wohlan, der Wunsch ist zu erhören.
Schon naht, von Priams Blut und seines Sohnes rot,
Neoptolem, bereit, den Opfer Zahl zu mehren.

For, ye gods, what choice was given me? Was I to flee and leave thee, Father, behind me? Did this inhumane wish really come from thee? Is it Jove's will? Is nothing to survive our home? If thou insist that it is best that the same death unite us, now then thy wish is to be granted. Neoptolemus, ready to increase the number of his victims, is already approaching, red from the blood of Priam and his son.

Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes
eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus utque
Ascanium patremque meum iuxtaque Creusam
alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam?
Arma viri, ferte arma; vocat lux ultima victos.
Reddite me Danais, sinite instaurata revisam
proelia. Numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti.

Und darum führtest du durch Schwert und Feuer,
Erhabne Mutter, deinen Sohn? Ich soll den Feind
Auch hier noch wüten sehn, soll alles, was mir teuer
Und heilig ist, in einem Fall vereint,
An seinem Speere sich verbluten sehen?
O Waffen, Waffen her! Der letzte Tag bricht an;
Lasst uns aufs neu dem Feinde stehen!
Nicht ungerochen stirbt, wer männlich fechten kann.

And, exalted mother, is it for this that thou hast led thy son thru sword and fire? am I yet to see the enemy raging here also? Am I to see everything which is dear and holy to me united in one common ruin? O, weapons, give weapons, here! The last day dawns. Let us again hold our ground against the enemy. Not unavenged he dies who can fight heroically.

Hinc ferro accingor rursus clipeoque sinistram
insertabam aptans meque extra tecta ferebam.
Ecce autem complexa pedes in limine coniunx
haerebat parvumque patri tenebat Iulum;
"Si peritums abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum
sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis,
hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iulus,
cui pater et coniunx quondam tua dicta relinquor?"

Sogleich gürt ich das Schwert mir um den Leib,
Und in des Schildes Griff muß sich die Linke fügen,
So geht's zum Thor. Ach, hier seh' ich mein teures Weib,
Den Kleinen zu mir neigend, vor mir liegen.
Zum Tod gehst du, ruft sie, so nimm auch uns mit fort!
Doch hoffst du Rettung noch von deinen Heldenarmen,
So bleib und schütze diesen Ort!
Was wird aus uns? Wer wird der Deinen sich erbarmen?

Immediately I girt on my sword and fit
my left hand into the handle of my shield. I
go to the door. Here, alas! I see my dear wife lying
before me and holding out to me our little boy.
If thou goest to death, she calls, "then take us, also,
away with you. If thou still hopest for safety by
thy heroic arms, then stay and protect this place.
What will become of us? Who will take pity on
thy dear ones?"

talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat,
cum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum.
Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum
ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
fundere lumen apex tactuque innoxia mollis
lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci.

So ruft sie heulend und erfüllt
Das ganze Haus mit ihren Schmerzen,
Als unverhofft, da wir den kleinen Julus herzen,
Dem überraschten Blick ein Wunder sich enthüllt.
Sieh! von des Knaben Scheitel quillt
Hellleuchtend eine Feuerflocke;
Sie wächst, indem sie niederfällt, und mild
Durchkräuselt sie die unversehrte Locke.

Thus, screaming, she calls and fills the whole
house with her grief when unexpectedly a miracle
surprises us while we are embracing the little
Julus. Behold! from the crown of the boy's head
there issues a point of fire, gleaming brightly.
It grows larger; it creeps lower and softly
curls thru his uninjured ringlets.

Nos pavidi trepidare metu crinemque flagrantem
excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignis.
At pater Anchises oculis ad sidera laetis
extulit et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit:
'Iuppiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
aspice nos hoc tantum et, si pietate meremur,
da deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec omina firma.'

Schnell schütteln wir sie weg und eilen, für Askan
Besorgt, die heil'ge Glut mit Wasser zu ersticken;
Anchises aber streckt die Hände himmelan
Und dankt hinauf mit freudehellen Blicken:
Jetzt endlich, grosser Zeus, sind wir erhört!
O blick', wenn anders Bitten dich bewegen,
Mit Huld auf uns herab und, sind wir's wert,
Verleih uns Schutz, bekraft'ge diesen Segen!

Quickly we shake it off and, anxious
about Ascanius, hasten to extinguish the
holy glow with water. Anchises however extends
his hands to heaven and returns thanks to the
gods above, his face aglow with joy. "Now, at
last, great Jove, are we heard. If prayers of
another move thee, look on us with favor,
and if we are worthy, grant us protection.
Confirm this blessing!"

Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras
stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit,
Illam summa super labentem culmina tecti
signantemque vias claram se condere silva
eminus Idaea; tum longo limite sulcus
dat lucem, et late circum loca sulpure fumant.

Er spricht es, und zur Linken kracht
Ein lauter Donnerschlag. In schönem Strahlenbogen
Kommt durch die weit erhellte Nacht
Ein funkelndes Gestirn geflogen;
In unserm Zenith stieg es auf und zog
Die Silberfurche hin nach Idas Triften,
Den Weg uns zeigend, den es flog;
Die ganze Gegend raucht von Schwefeldüften.

So he speaks, and on the left crashes a loud clap of thunder. In a beautiful curve of light, thru the far illumined night, comes rushing a twinkling star. It mounted into our zenith and took its silver course toward the pastures of Mount Ida, indicating our path. The whole region reeks with with sulphurous vapor.

Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras
adfaturque deos et sanctam sidus adorat:
'Iam iam nulla mora est; sequor et qua ducitis adsum.
Di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem;
vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troia est.
Cedo equidem nec, nate, tibi comes iri recuso.'

Von dieser Zeichen Macht besiegt,
Rafft sich Anchises auf und betet zu dem Sterne.
Fort, ruft er, fort! die Zeit ist kostbar, fliegt!
Führt mich von dannen, sei's auch noch so ferne!
Euch, Götter, die dies Zeichen uns gesandt,
Vertrau' ich dieses Kind, vertrau' ich diese beiden,
In eurer Obhut steht das Vaterland,
Jetzt komm, mein Sohn! ich folge dir mit Freuden.

Overcome by the power of these proofs, Anchises rises quickly and prays to the star. "Away", he calls, "away, the time is precious, lead me hence, however far it be. To you gods who have sent us these signs, I entrust this child; I entrust both of these to your protection. Come now, my son, I will follow thee gladly."

Dixerat ille, et iam per moenia clarior ignis
auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt.
'Ergo age, care pater, cervice inponere nostrae;
ipse subibo umeris, nec me labor iste gravabit.
Quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periclum,
una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus
sit comes, et longe servet vestigia coniunx.
Vos, famuli, quae dicam, animis advertite vestris.

Und lauter, immer lauter hört man schon
Des Brandes nahe Feuerflammen krachen.
Auf, Vater, ruf' ich, auf! Ich trage ich, den Schwachen
Leicht drücket des Vaters teure Last den Sohn.
Was nun auch kommen mag, wir teilen Tod und Leben,
Die Hand will ich dem Kleinen geben,
In ein'ger Ferne folgt Kreusa still.
Ihr Knechte merkt, was ich verkünden will.

And louder ever louder we hear the approaching flames crackle. "Up, Father," I call, "Up! I will carry thee, the feeble one; lightly rests the dear burden of the father upon the son. Whatever now may come, we will share life and death. I shall give my hand to the little one. At some distance Creusa will follow secretly. You, slaves, listen to my directions!

est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum
desertae Cereris iuxtaque antiqua cupressus
religione patrum multos servata per annos;
hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.
Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque Penates;
me bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti
attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
abluero.

Gleich vor der Stadt steht ihr an einem Felsenhange,
Den ein verlaszner Cerestempel schmückt,
Daneben ein Cypressenbaum, seit lange
Mit Andacht von der Vätern angeblickt.
Dort treffen wir uns in verschiednen Scharen!
Du, Vater, wirst die Heiligtümer wahren!
Wie dürfte sie, noch nicht genetzt von frischer Flut,
Berühren diese Hand voll Blut!

Directly in front of the city take your stand on a rocky cliff which a lonely temple of Ceres adorns; close by is a cypress-tree, for a long time past held in reverence by our fathers. Yonder we will meet each other in separate bands. Thou, Father wilt take care of the sacred relics for how could my unwashed, blood-stained hand be permitted to touch them!"

Haec fatus latos umeros subiectaque colla
veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis
succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus Iulus
implicuit sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis;
Pone subit coniunx.

Sogleich wird ein Gewand den Schultern umgehangt,
Vom Rücken wallt noch eine Löwenhaut;
Ich neige mich, die Last des Vaters zu empfangen,
Der Rechten wird mein Iulus anvertraut,
Der neben mir mit kürzern Schritten eilet,
Und hinter unserm Rücken weilet,
Zu hintergehn den lauernden Verdacht,
Kreusens Schritt – so fliehn wir durch die Nacht.

Immediately a garment is hung about my shoulders; from my back floats a lion skin. I bow myself to receive the burden of my father's weight. My Julus, who hastens beside me with short steps is given my right hand. Behind us, Creusa follows slowly in order to avoid suspicion by an observer. Thus, thru the night, we flee.

725. Ferimur per opaca locorum.
et me, quem dudum non ulla iniecta movebant
tela neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Grai,
nunc omnes terrent auras, sonus excitat omnis
suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem.

Wie oft auch sonst im wildesten Gemenge
Der Schlacht mein Busen unerschüttert blieb,
Wie wenig mir der Feinde furchtbarstes Gedränge
Die Röte von den Wangen trieb,
Jetzt machte jeder Laut mich beben,
Mir schauerte vor jedes Lüftchens Zug,
Besorgt für des Begleiters Leben,
Bang für die Bürde, die ich trug.

However often, under other conditions, in the wildest battle fray, my heart remained unshaken, however little the most frightful crowd of enemy drove the color from my cheeks, now troubled for the lives of my companions, anxious for the burden which I bore, every sound made me shiver; I shuddered at the murmur of every gentle breeze.

730 Iamque propinquabam portis omnemque videbar
evasisse viam, subito cum creber ad aures
visus adesse pedem sonitus genitorque per umbram
prospiciens 'Nate,' exclamat, 'fuge, nate; propinquant;
ardentis clipeos atque aera micantia cerno.'

Schon sehn wir uns mit raschen Schritten
Unsern dem Thore, frei von Feinds Gewalt,
Als ein Geräusch von Menschentritten
In die erschrocknen Ohren schallt,
Und nahe hinter uns im Dunkeln
Sah meines Vaters Schrecken Schilde funkeln
Und blank geschliffne Helme glühn.
Sie sind's, ruft er, o lasz uns eilends fliehn!

We have with swift pace, reached the gate, free from the enemies' power when the noise of human steps sounds in our startled ears, and not far behind us in the darkness my frightened father thought he saw shields glitter and polished helmets glow. "Is it they?" he calls, "O, let us make haste!"

Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum
confusam eripuit mentem. Namque avia cursu
dum sequor et nota excedo regione viarum,
heu, misero coniunx fato est erepta Creusa.
Subtitit erravitne via seu lassa resedit,
incertum; nec post oculis est reddita nostris,

Noch heute weisz ich nicht, welch feindliches Geschick
Den Mut mir nahm, die Sinne mir verwirrte
In diesem unglückseollen Augenblick.
In unwegsame Gegenden verirrte
Mein Fusz. Ach, hielt ein Gott Kreusen mir rück?
Verlor sie sich auf unbekannten Pfaden?
Blieb sie ermattet stehn? Ich hab's nie erraten;
Verschwunden war sie ewig meinem Blick.

Even today, I know not what hostile fate
took away my courage, bewildered my senses
in this unfortunate moment. In the strange
neighborhood, my foot went astray. Alas!
did a god hide Creusa from me. Did she
lose herself on the unknown paths? Had
she tarried thru weariness? I have never
solved the mystery. She vanished forever
from my view.

nec prius amissam respexi animumve reflexi,
quam tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam
venimus; hic demum collectis omnibus una
defuit et comites natumque virumque fefellit.
Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque
aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe.

Und erst, als am bezeichneten Altar
Versammelt waren alle Seelen,
Ward ich den schrecklichen Verlust gewahr,
Sah ich von allen sie allein uns fehlen.
Wen im Olymp schalt nicht mein blutend Herz,
Wen klagt' mein Grimm nicht an auf Tellus' weitem Runde!
Was war mir gegen diesen Schmerz
Des Reiches Fall und Trojas letzte Stunde!

Not until all the souls had gathered at the designated altar, was I aware of the horrible loss. I saw that she, alone, of all was missing. Whom on Olympus did not my bleeding heart reproach? whom did not my rage accuse on the wide circle of the earth? What was the fall of the kingdom, and the last hour of Troy, compared with this grief?

Ascanium Anchisenque patrem Teucrosque Penatis
commendo sociis et curva valle recondo;
ipse urbem repeto et cingor fulgentibus armis;
stat casus renovare omnis omnem reverti
per Troiam et rursus caput obiectare periclis.

In der Gefährten treuer Hand
Verlass' ich Julus und Anchisen
Und unser Götter heil'ges Pfand;
Im Thal wird ihnen Zuflucht angewiesen.
Ich selber wende mit dem blanken Stahl
Zur Stadt zurück. Gält's auch, ganz Troja zu
durchspähen,
Mein Schwur steht fest, der Schrecken ganze Zahl
Und jegliche Gefahr von neuem zu bestehen.

I leave Julus and Anchises in the faithful hands of my companions and to the holy protection of our gods. In the valley, shelter is pointed out for them. I myself, with naked steel, turn back to the city. Even if it is necessary to explore all Troy, I am firmly resolved to suffer the whole tale of horrors and every danger.

Principio muros obscuraque limina portae,
qua gressum extuleram, repeto et vestigia retro
observata sequor per noctem et lumine lustro
horror ubique animo, simul ipsa silentia terrent.
Inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte tulisset,
me refero: Inruerant Danai et tectum omne tenebant.
Ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento
volvitur; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras.

Erst eil' ich nach dem Thor, das Rettung uns gewährt,
Und meiner Tritte Spur musz mir den Rückweg zeigen,
Mir graut bei jedem Schritt, es schreckt mich selbst das
Schweigen,
Vielleicht, dasz sie zur Wohnung umgekehrt;
Drum eil' ich hin, was dort mich auch bedrohe.
Hier herrscht bereits der Feind, vom Wind gegeiszelt wehn.
Die Flammen schon bis an des Giebels Höhn,
Zum Himmel schlägt die fürchterliche Lohe.

First, I hasten to the gate which afforded us safety and follow my foot-prints. I am afraid at every step; the very silence terrifies me. Perhaps she has returned to the home; therefore, I hasten thither to see what may be threatening. Here the enemy is already ruling. already, the flames, lashed by the wind, have curled even to the tops of the gables; the horrible blaze beats up to the heaven.

Procedo et Priami sedes arcemque reviso.
Et iam porticibus vacuis Iunonis asylo
custodes lecti Phoenix et dirus Ulixes
praedam adservabant; huc undique Troïa gaza
incensis erepta adytis, mensaeque deorum
crateresque auro solidi, captivaque vestis
congeritur; pueri et pavidae longo ordine matres
stant circum.

Des Königs Burg wird jetzt aufs neu von mir besucht.
Hier hüten Phönix und Ulyss, von allen
Achaiern auserwählt, in den geräumigen Hallen,
Wo Junos Freiheit ist, des blutigen Raubes Frucht.
Hier seh' ich unter Trojas reichen Schätzen,
Dem Feuer abgejagt, der Tempel goldne Zier.
In langen Reihn gelagert seh' ich hier
Der Mütter bleiches Heer, die Kinder voll Entsetzen.

Again, I visit the castle of the king. Here Phoenix and Ulysses, selected out from all the Greeks, in the spacious porticoes where Juno gives immunity, guard the fruit of brutal plunder. Here I see among the rich treasures of Troy, rescued from the fire, the golden ornaments of temples, here I see, encamped in long rows, a pale host of mothers and terror-stricken children.

ausus quin etiam voces jactare per umbram
implevi clamore vias maestusque Creusam
nequiquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi.
Quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine furenti
infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae
visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.
Obstipui, steterunt comae, et vox faucibus haesit

Kühn liesz ich durch die totenstille Nacht,
Verlorne Müh ! der Stimme Klang erschallen,
Liesz durch ganz Ilium den teuren Namen hallen;
In eitlem Suchen hab' ich Stunden hingebracht,
Als ein Gesicht, der ähnlich, die ich misse,
Nur grösser von Gestalt, als die im Leben war
Dahertritt durch die Finsternisse.
Mir graust, der Atem stockt, zu Berge steigt mein
Haar.

Boldly, I let the sound of my voice echo thru the night which was still as death. Useless trouble! I let her dear name resound thru all Ilium. Seeking in vain, I have wasted hours, when a figure like to the missing one, only larger than she, steps forth from the darkness. I am afraid; my breath ceases; my hair stands on end.

Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:
Quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori,
o dulcis coniunx? non haec sine numine divum
eveniunt, nec te comitem hinc portare Creusam
fas aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.

Warum, ruft es mich an, mit Suchen dich ermüden?
Wozu, geliebtester Gemahl,
Des langen Forschens undankbare Qual?
Kreusens Schicksal hat ein Gott entschieden.
Nie, nie wirst du auf deinem irren Pfad
Von deiner Gattin dich begleitet sehen;
Dagegen setzt sich Jovis Rat,
Der droben herrscht in des Olympus Höhen.

"Why," she calls to me, "do you weary yourself with seeking? to what purpose, dearest husband the thankless torment of the long search? A god has decided the fate of Creusa. Never, never wilt thou see thyself accompanied by thy wife upon thy wandering path. Jove, who rules in the heights of Olympus sets his will against it.

Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum,
et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.
Illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx
parta tibi ; lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae.

Ein Flüchtling wirst du lang den Wogen dich vertrauen,
Bis dein geduld'ger Mut Hesperien erringt,
Durch dessen segenvolle Auen
Der lyd'sche Tiberstrom die stillen Fluten schlingt.
Dir winkt an seinem lachenden Gestaden
Ein Thron und einer Königstochter Hand;
Drum höre auf, in Thränen dich zu baden
Um das zerrissne Liebesband

As a fugitive, for a long time, thou wilt
entrust thyself to the waves until thy
patient courage gains Italy thru whose fruit-
-ful meadows winds the quiet flow of the
Lydian Tiber. A throne and the hand of a
princess beckon thee to its smiling banks.
Therefore, cease to bathe thyself in tears
about our broken bond of love.

Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas
aspiciam aut Graia servitum matribus ibo,
Dardanis et divae Veneris nurus,
sed me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris.
Iamque vale et nati serva communis amorem.

Ich werde nicht der Griechen Städte steigen,
Nicht jubeln sehn der Stolzen Vaterland,
Nicht vor den Griechinnen die Sklavenknie beugen,
Ich, Dardans Enkelin, der Venus anverwandt!
Es hält bei Priams umgestürztem Throne
Der Götter hohe Mutter mich zurück.
Leb wohl! Dich grüszt mein letzter Blick!
Leb wohl und liebe mich in unserm teuren Sohne.

I shall not go up into the cities of the Grecians, shall not see the fatherland of the proud in its triumph, nor shall I, as a slave, bend my knee before the Grecian women — I a descendant of Dardanus, of kin to Venus. The exalted mother of the gods holds me back near the ruined throne of Priam. Farewell, my last look greets thee, farewell, and love me in our dear son."

790 Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem
dicere deseruit tenuisque recessit in auras.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum;
ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago
par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.

auf meiner Zunge schwebt noch manches Wort
Noch manchen Laut will ich von ihren Lippen saugen,
In dünne Lüfte war sie fort,
Ihr folgen weinend meine Augen;
Dreimal will ich in ihre Arme fliehn,
Dreimal entschlüpft das Bild dem feurigen Berühren
Gleich leichten Nebeln, die am Hügel ziehn,
Ein Traum, den Titans Pferde rasch entführen.

Upon my tongue, hovers yet many a word.
I wish her to say many things to me, But
into the thin air, is she gone. My weeping eyes
follow her. Three times, I am about to flee
into her arms; her form escapes my passion-
ate grasp, like a light mist which moves to
the hills, like a dream which the horses of
the son god quickly take away.

Sic demum socios consumptu nocte reviso.
Atque hic ingentem comitum adfluxisse novorum
invenio admiransque numerum, matresque virosque,
collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus.
Undique convenere animis opibusque parati;
in quascumque velim pelago deducere terras.

Schnell wend' ich jetzt – der Tag fing an zu grauen –
Zu den Gefährten um. Verwundert fand ich hier
Ein neues großes Heer von Jünglingen und Frauen,
Des Elends Kinder, gleichgesinnt mit mir,
Auf fremden Strand sich anzubauen.
Entschlossen strömten sie mit Hab und Gut herbei,
Bereit, durch welche Fluten es auch sei,
Sich meiner Führung zu vertrauen.

Quickly now I turn to my comrades. Day was beginning to dawn. Astonished, I found here a vast host of striplings and women, the children of exile, like-minded with myself, determined to settle upon a foreign shore. They streamed hither with goods and possessions ready to trust themselves to my guidance, thru whatever waves I may take them.

Iamque iugis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae
ducebatque diem, Danaique obsessa tenebant
limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur;
cessi et sublato montis genitore petivi.

Der Stern des Morgens stieg empor
auf Idas hoher Wolkenspitze.
Und leuchtete der Sonne Wagen vor.
Gesperrt hielt der Achaier jedes Thor,
Und nirgends Hoffnung mehr, die väterlichen Sitze
Zu retten von der Feinde Flut.
Ich weiche dem Geschick. Die Schultern beugen
Sich unter meines Vaters Last; mit Mut
Raff' ich mich auf, den Ida zu besteigen.

The star of morning rose upon the lofty cloudy peak of Ida and lighted a way for the chariot of the sun. The Grecians held every gate closed, and nowhere was there any further hope of saving our ancestral homes from the inrushing enemy. I yield to fate. My shoulders bow beneath the weight of my father; with courage, I arouse myself to climb Mount Ida.

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